
A GENERAL APPROACH TO READ'S TYPE CONSTRUCTIONS OF OPERATORS WITHOUT NON-TRIVIAL INVARIANT CLOSED SUBSPACES

by

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Abstract. — We present a general method for constructing operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets on a large class of non-reflexive Banach spaces. In particular, our approach unifies and generalizes several constructions due to Read of operators without non-trivial invariant subspaces on the spaces ℓ_1 , c_0 or $\oplus_{\ell_2} J$, and without non-trivial invariant subsets on ℓ_1 . We also investigate how far our methods can be extended to the Hilbertian setting, and construct an operator on a quasireflexive dual Banach space which has no non-trivial w^* -closed invariant subspace.

1. Introduction

Let X be a real or complex separable Banach space of infinite dimension, and $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ a bounded linear operator on X . An important question in operator theory is to determine whether or not T always admits a non trivial invariant closed subspace, i.e. if there exists a closed subspace M of X with $M \neq \{0\}$ and $M \neq X$ such that $T(M) \subseteq M$. This problem is called the *Invariant Subspace Problem*, and it has been answered in the negative in the 80's by Enflo [9] and Read [21]: they constructed some separable spaces X along with some operators T on X having no non-trivial invariant closed subspaces. Then Read [22], [23] gave examples of such operators on some classical Banach spaces such as ℓ_1 or c_0 .

All these operators live on non-reflexive Banach spaces. The Invariant Subspace Problem remains open for reflexive Banach spaces, and in particular for the Hilbert spaces. The best counterexample in this direction is due to Read [23]: he constructed an operator without non-trivial invariant closed subspace on $X = \oplus_{\ell_2} J$, the ℓ_2 -sum of countably many copies of the James space J . Since J has codimension 1 in its bidual, the space X^{**}/X is separable.

The *Invariant Subset Problem*, which is to know whether a bounded operator T on X always admits a closed subset F with $F \neq \{0\}$, $F \neq X$ such that $T(F) \subseteq F$, is even more widely open than the Invariant Subspace Problem. The only known counterexamples to

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this problem are due to Read, who constructed in [24] operators on ℓ_1 (and more generally on any space containing a complemented copy of ℓ_1) with no non-trivial invariant closed subset.

The Invariant Subspace and Subset Problems can be reformulated in terms of cyclic and hypercyclic vectors: recall that if x is any vector of X , the *orbit of x under the action of T* is the set $\text{Orb}(x, T) = \{T^n x ; n \geq 0\}$. Its closure $\overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T)$ is the smallest closed subset of X which is invariant by T and contains x , while the closure of the linear span of the orbit of x is the smallest closed subspace of X which is invariant by T and contains x . The vector x is said to be *cyclic* for T if the linear span of the orbit of x is dense in X , and *hypercyclic* if the orbit itself is dense in X . Hence T has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace if and only if every non-zero vector is cyclic for T , and no non-trivial invariant closed subset if and only if every non-zero vector is hypercyclic for T .

We will be concerned in this paper with Read's type operators: by this we mean operators of the kind constructed by Read in his various works [21], [22], [23] and [24] on invariant subspaces and subsets issues. They are of a very combinatorial nature, and although the constructions of [21], [22], [23] and [24] rely on a basis of common techniques, each of them has to be adapted to the particular space one is working with. For instance, the constructions of [22] and [24] rely heavily on the additive properties of the ℓ_1 norm, while those of [23] depend on some particular features of the canonical basis of the spaces involved, namely c_0 or $\oplus_{\ell_2} J$.

Our first aim in this paper is to present a unified approach to all these constructions, and to show how all the known counterexamples to the Invariant Subspace or Subset Problem on “concrete” Banach spaces can be derived from a single general statement. We are especially interested in determining which geometric properties of a Banach space will ensure that it supports an operator without non-trivial invariant closed subset. This is of interest in the view of the recent works of Argyros and Haydon [1] and Argyros and Motakis [2]: in [1], examples are constructed of spaces on which every operator is of the form $\lambda I + K$, with λ a scalar and K a compact operator, and it is well-known that such operators always have a non-trivial closed invariant subspace [18]. In [2], the authors exhibit reflexive Banach spaces on which every operator has a non-trivial invariant closed subspace. The spaces of [1] and [2] are hereditarily indecomposable, so they are certainly very far from the kind of spaces which we are going to consider in our forthcoming Theorem 1.1.

Here is our first main result, which yields a large class of non-reflexive Banach spaces on which operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets can be constructed. Contrary to the spaces of [1] and [2], which support no operator with no non-trivial invariant closed subspace, the spaces to which Theorem 1.1 applies are decomposable in a very strong sense.

Theorem 1.1. — *Let Z be a non-reflexive Banach space admitting a Schauder basis. Let X be one of the spaces $\oplus_{\ell_p} Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$, or $\oplus_{c_0} Z$, where we denote by $\oplus_{\ell_p} Z$ or $\oplus_{c_0} Z$ the direct ℓ_p - or c_0 -sum of infinitely many copies of the space Z .*

Then there exists a bounded operator T on X which has no non-trivial invariant closed subset. The same conclusion holds true for any separable space which contains a complemented copy of one of the spaces X above.

We retrieve in particular the existence of an operator on ℓ_1 with no non-trivial invariant closed subset [24], and improve the results of [23] by showing that c_0 and $\oplus_{\ell_2} J$ support operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets.

An interesting consequence of Theorem 1.1 is:

Corollary 1.2. — *Let X be an infinite-dimensional non-reflexive separable space having an unconditional basis. Then there exists a bounded operator on X with no non-trivial invariant closed subset.*

Indeed by a classical result of James [14], such a space X contains a complemented subspace which is isomorphic to either c_0 or ℓ_1 . It then suffices to apply Theorem 1.1. If we are only interested in operators without non-trivial invariant closed subspaces, the analogue of Corollary 1.2 follows already from this argument and the works [22] and [23] of Read.

Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2 impose as an assumption that the space X one is working with be non-reflexive. As mentioned previously, all known counterexamples to the Invariant Subspace Problem live on non-reflexive Banach spaces, and the role played by reflexivity in these questions is not really clear. Our second goal in this work is to shed some light on this question, and to explain at which point of a Read's type construction the non-reflexivity assumption becomes really crucial. Two-thirds of such a construction can be adapted to any kind of “reasonable” space (for instance, to all the ℓ_p spaces), in particular to the Hilbert space. This was shown in the paper [12], where operators on the Hilbert space with few invariant closed subsets were constructed. We quote here the main result of [12] (combined with a remark from [13]), which shows which kind of properties of Read's type operators can be enforced in the Hilbertian setting.

Theorem 1.3. — [12] *There exists a bounded operator on a separable (real or complex) Hilbert space H which satisfies the following two properties:*

- (P1) *for every $x \in H$ the closure of the sets $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ and $\text{sp}[\text{Orb}(x, T)]$ coincide;*
 - (P2) *the family $(\overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T))_{x \in H}$ of the closures of the orbits of T is totally ordered, i.e. for any pair (x, y) of vectors of H , either $\overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T) \subseteq \overline{\text{Orb}}(y, T)$ or $\overline{\text{Orb}}(y, T) \subseteq \overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T)$.*
- It follows from this that the set of non-hypercyclic vectors for T is very small in the sense that it is contained in a countable union of closed subspaces of H which are of infinite codimension in H .*

Property (P1) can be reformulated as “the closure of any orbit is a subspace”, while operators satisfying Property (P2) are usually called *orbit-unicellular*. The combination of Properties (P1) and (P2) is already a strong requirement on the structure of the lattice of invariant closed subspaces of T , and this is what forces the set of non-hypercyclic vectors to be very small (see [13, Section 5.2] for more details). Still, properties (P1) and (P2) are not sufficient in order to guarantee that T has no non-zero non-hypercyclic vector, and it is proved in [13] that the Read's type operators on the Hilbert space constructed in [12] do

have non-trivial invariant closed subsets (which are automatically subspaces by (P1)). In order to go one step further and gain more information on vectors which are close to the orbit of any non-zero vector, non-reflexivity of the space becomes essential. We prove the following theorem, which can be seen as a kind of “first step” towards the construction of operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets:

Theorem 1.4. — *Let X be a separable non-reflexive Banach space having a Schauder basis and containing a complemented copy of one of the spaces ℓ_p , $1 \leq p < +\infty$, or c_0 . Let $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ denote the canonical basis of this space ℓ_p or c_0 , where we suppose without loss of generality that $\|g_0\| = 1$. For any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there exists a bounded operator T on X for which g_0 is hypercyclic and which has the following three properties:*

- (P1) *for every $x \in X$ the closure of the sets $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ and $\text{sp}[\text{Orb}(x, T)]$ coincide;*
- (P2) *the family $(\overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T))_{x \in X}$ of the closures of its orbits is totally ordered;*
- (P3) *for any non-zero vector $x \in X$ the distance of the orbit $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ to g_0 is less than ε : $d(\text{Orb}(x, T), g_0) < \varepsilon$.*

We have observed that an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has no non-trivial invariant closed subset if and only if every non-zero vector is hypercyclic for T . A natural way to check this is the following: pick a given hypercyclic vector of norm 1, in our context the vector g_0 . Then prove that whenever $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $x \in X$ a non-zero vector, there exists a nonnegative integer n such that $\|T^n x - g_0\| < \varepsilon$, i.e. that the distance of $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ to g_0 is less than ε . Property (P3) gives this for a fixed $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. In order to show that any non-zero vector x is hypercyclic for T , we would need Property (P3) to hold true for a sequence $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of real numbers in $(0, 1)$ going to zero as k goes to infinity. This is where the assumption of Theorem 1.1 comes into the picture: infinitely many copies of the non-reflexive space Z are needed in order to ε -approximate the vector g_0 by an element of the orbit of any non-zero vector for arbitrary ε . But if we require this approximation for one *single* ε , one copy of this space Z is enough.

Property (P3) can be very close to forcing some operator on the space to have no non-trivial invariant closed subspace at all. When X is a Hilbert space, this is indeed the case. This is the content of our next theorem, which highlights again the role played by the geometry of the space in such considerations:

Theorem 1.5. — *Let g_0 be a norm-one vector of the complex Hilbert space ℓ_2 . Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a fixed real number. Suppose that there exists a bounded operator T on ℓ_2 which has no eigenvector and satisfies the following property:*

- (P3') *for any non-zero vector $x \in X$, the distance of the closed invariant subspace $M_x = \overline{\text{sp}}[T^n x ; n \geq 0]$ generated by x to the vector g_0 is less than ε : $d(M_x, g_0) < \varepsilon$.*

Then there exists a bounded operator T' on ℓ_2 which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace.

As a straightforward corollary one obtains:

Corollary 1.6. — *Let g_0 be a norm-one vector of the complex Hilbert space ℓ_2 . Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a fixed real number. Suppose that there exists a bounded operator T on ℓ_2 which satisfies Property (P3) of Theorem 1.4 above.*

Then there exists a bounded operator T' on ℓ_2 which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace.

It is funny to note that one can come surprisingly close to constructing an operator on a Hilbert space which satisfies the assumption of Corollary 1.6:

Theorem 1.7. — *Let g_0 be a norm-one vector of the complex Hilbert space ℓ_2 . Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a fixed real number. There exists a bounded operator T on ℓ_2 and a non-zero vector $x_0 \in \ell_2$ such that g_0 is a hypercyclic vector for T , $\|x_0 - g_0\| < \varepsilon$, and*

(P3'') for any vector $x \in \ell_2$ not colinear to x_0 , the distance of the orbit $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ to g_0 is less than ε .

In particular, the distance of g_0 to any closed non-trivial invariant subspace of T is less than ε .

The operator T constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.7 is not injective: $Tx_0 = 0$, and so it definitely has non-trivial invariant subspaces. The proof of Theorem 1.7 shows that any non-trivial invariant closed subspace of T necessarily contains the vector x_0 .

There is an obvious class of non-reflexive Banach spaces to which Theorem 1.1 does not apply, although Theorem 1.4 might: these are the quasi-reflexive spaces, i.e. the non-reflexive spaces Z such that the quotient Z^{**}/Z is finite-dimensional. For instance the James space J , which contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 , supports by Theorem 1.4 operators which satisfy (P1), (P2) and (P3), but it is not known whether it supports an operator with no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. There seems to be a good reason for this:

Theorem 1.8. — *Suppose that there exists a separable quasi-reflexive space Z of order 1 which supports an operator with no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. Then there exists a separable reflexive space X which supports an operator with no non-trivial invariant closed subspace.*

This is not hard to prove, and is implied by the following more general statement (see Proposition 6.1): suppose that we are given a separable Banach space Z and a bounded operator T on Z which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace (resp. subset), and that T is weakly compact. Then there exists a reflexive separable Banach space X and a bounded operator on X which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace (resp. subset). Now every operator on a quasi-reflexive space Z of order 1 can be written as $\lambda I + V$, where λ is a scalar and V is a weakly compact operator on Z (see [11]). Theorem 1.8 follows from this.

The closest one can get for the time being to constructing an operator without non-trivial invariant subspaces on a quasi-reflexive space is the following:

Theorem 1.9. — *There exists a separable quasi-reflexive space Z of order 1 whose dual Z^* (which is also a separable quasi-reflexive space of order 1) supports an operator T with no non-trivial invariant w^* -closed subspace.*

As this operator is again obtained via a Read's type construction, it is not an adjoint. It was first proved by Troitsky and Schlumprecht in [25] that the operators constructed by Read in [22] on ℓ_1 are not adjoints of an operator on any predual of ℓ_1 , and it is a general fact that no Read's type operator on a dual space X is ever an adjoint of some operator on a predual of X (see Section 7 for details).

The paper is organized as follows: we recall in Section 2 the general principle of Read's type constructions, define the operators which will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.4 and present some of their general properties. Theorem 1.4 itself is proved in Section 3. We then show how the operators introduced previously have to be modified if we want them to satisfy the conclusion of Theorem 1.1, and we prove Theorem 1.1 in Section 4. We investigate in Section 5 how far these constructions may be extended to the Hilbert space setting, and prove there Theorems 1.5 and 1.7. We consider the case of quasi-reflexive spaces in Section 6, where Theorems 1.8 and 1.9 are proved. Section 7 contains miscellaneous remarks and comments.

2. Read's type operators

2.1. An informal introduction. — We present first in an informal way the general philosophy of Read's type constructions: they can be carried out on spaces of the form $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$, or $c_0 \oplus Z$, or more generally on any space of the form $Z_0 \oplus Z$, where Z_0 is a space with a symmetric basis on which weighted shifts with bounded weights can safely be defined. The space Z is a separable space, which is usually assumed to have a Schauder basis. It is always possible to incorporate in the construction an arbitrary separable Banach space Y : the proofs can be extended without any trouble to spaces of the form $\ell_p \oplus Z \oplus Y$ or $c_0 \oplus Z \oplus Y$. This does not present any new difficulty in this setting compared to the works [23] or [24] of Read, so we refer the reader to one of these papers where the argument is given in detail, and restrict ourselves from now on to the case of spaces of the form $\ell_p \oplus Z$ or $c_0 \oplus Z$. When writing $\ell_p \oplus Z$, we mean that the direct sum between ℓ_p and Z is an ℓ_p -sum, and when writing $c_0 \oplus Z$ that it is an ℓ_∞ -sum.

Denoting by $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ the canonical basis of ℓ_p or c_0 , and by $(z_j)_{j \geq 0}$ a Schauder basis of Z , we construct two sequences $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ and $(e_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of vectors of X in the following way: $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is a basis of X , obtained by choosing a certain amount of vectors from the basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$, let us say vectors g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{j_1} , then another amount of vectors z_0, \dots, z_{j_2} from the basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 0}$, then again vectors $g_{j_1+1}, \dots, g_{j_3}$ from $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$, etc. Since we choose these vectors without changing the order in the two sequences $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ and $(z_j)_{j \geq 0}$, and without skipping any of them, we get a basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of X with $f_0 = g_0$. The vectors e_j are finitely supported with respect to the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$, $e_0 = f_0 = g_0$, and for every $j \geq 1$ they are such that $\text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_j] = \text{sp}[f_0, \dots, f_j]$. In other words, e_j belongs to the linear span of the vectors f_0, \dots, f_j , and its j^{th} coordinate in the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is non-zero. The operator T is defined on the set of finitely supported vectors with respect to the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ by the formula

$$Te_j = e_{j+1} \quad \text{for every } j \geq 0.$$

If the vectors e_j are suitably constructed, it will be possible to extend T into a bounded operator on X , which hopefully will have few invariant closed subsets.

The construction of the vectors f_j and e_j , $j \geq 0$, is done by induction. At step n , f_j and e_j are defined for j belonging to a certain interval $[\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$, where $(\xi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is a sequence of integers with $\xi_0 = 0$ which will be chosen to grow very fast. There are different types of definitions for the vectors e_j for $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$, depending on whether j lies in some sub-intervals of $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$ which are called *working intervals*, or in their complement which consists of *lay-off intervals*. Working intervals are those on which something happens. They are separated by very long lay-off intervals, on which T acts simply as a (forward) weighted shift, and their role is to allow us to sew harmoniously the working intervals together, and to prevent side effects from one working interval on another. When j belongs to a lay-off interval, e_j is defined by the relation $f_j = \lambda_j e_j$, where λ_j is a positive coefficient which is very large if j lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval and very small if it lies towards the end, with λ_j/λ_{j+1} extremely close to 1. When both j and $j + 1$ belong to a lay-off interval, $Tf_j = (\lambda_j/\lambda_{j+1})f_{j+1}$, i.e. T acts on these vectors as a weighted shift with weights very close to 1.

Working intervals are of three types, which we call (a), (b) and (c). The (c)-part is the part which makes Property (P1) hold true; then adding the (b)-part yields Property (P2). The (a)-part is the part in [21], [22], [23] and [24] which provides the vectors belonging to the closures of the orbits of non-zero vectors. The (c)- and (b)-parts of a Read's type construction use only the copy of the space ℓ_p or c_0 which is present in the decomposition of X as $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$ or $X = c_0 \oplus Z$. The space Z is simply incorporated in the construction, but could as well be dispensed with: non-reflexivity plays no role here, and this is why operators enjoying properties (P1) and (P2) could be constructed in the Hilbertian setting in [12]. But non-reflexivity becomes crucial in the construction of the (a)-part.

The way non-reflexivity appears here is via a result of Zippin [26] which characterizes reflexive spaces within the class of spaces having a Schauder basis. It states that a space Z having a Schauder basis is reflexive if and only if all the Schauder bases of Z are boundedly complete. Recall that if $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is a Schauder basis of Z , $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is said to be *boundedly complete* if whenever $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is a sequence of scalars such that $\sup_{J \geq 1} \|\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_j\|$ is finite, the series $\sum \alpha_j z_j$ is automatically convergent in Z . The prototype of a non-boundedly complete basis in a non-reflexive Banach space is the canonical basis $(h_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of c_0 : $\sup_{J \geq 1} \|\sum_{j=1}^J h_j\| = 1$ but $\sum h_j$ does not converge in c_0 . The result of [26] is that such a basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ exists in any non-reflexive space with a Schauder basis. We will actually need a more precise version of the result of Zippin, which follows from the proof of [26], and is also proved in a more general context in Kalton's paper [15]: if Z is a non-reflexive Banach space with a Schauder basis, it admits a Schauder basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ with $\inf_{j \geq 1} \|z_j\| > 0$ which is not *semi-boundedly complete*: there exists a sequence of positive scalars $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ and a strictly increasing sequence $(\kappa_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of integers such that $\sup_{J \geq 1} \|\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}\|$ is finite but the sequence $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is bounded away from zero. In particular the series $\sum \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}$ obviously cannot converge in Z . Very roughly speaking, this basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of Z is used in the construction of the (a)-part in the following way: for instance in the proof of Theorem 1.4, we choose (α_j) and κ_j as above, with $\sup_{J \geq 1} \|\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}\| < \varepsilon$. The construction is

done in such a way that for any non-zero vector $x \in X$ the distance of $g_0 + \sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}$ to $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ can be made arbitrarily small for infinitely many integers J . Hence the distance of g_0 to $\text{Orb}(x, T)$ is less than ε . The construction fails if the series $\sum \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}$ is convergent to a certain point $z \in Z$, because the construction of the operator T forces the norms of the vectors $T(\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j} + g_0)$ to go to zero as J goes to infinity. Then necessarily $T(z + g_0) = 0$. Since the orbit of every non-zero vector under the action of T comes within ε -distance of g_0 infinitely many times, this forces z to be equal to $-g_0$, which is impossible.

We now suppose that the assumptions of Theorem 1.4 are in force.

2.2. Definition of the operator T . — We denote by $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ the canonical basis of either ℓ_p or c_0 , and by $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ a non semi-boundedly complete basis of Z as above. Then there exists a sequence of positive scalars $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ which is bounded away from zero (there exists a $\delta_0 > 0$ such that $\alpha_j \geq \delta_0$ for every $j \geq 1$) and a strictly increasing sequence $(\kappa_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of integers such that $\sup_{J \geq 1} \|\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}\| < \varepsilon$. The way of defining the operator is similar in many places to the one employed in [23], [24] or [12], so we will sometimes refer the reader to these works for some details.

Let $\mathbb{K}[\zeta]$ denote the space of polynomials with coefficients in $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , and let $\mathbb{K}_d[\zeta]$ denote the space of polynomials of degree at most d . If $p(\zeta) = \sum_{k=0}^d a_k \zeta^k$ is a polynomial, the modulus $|p|$ of p is $|p| = \sum_{k=0}^d |a_k|$. We construct by induction on n :

- a sequence $(\xi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of integers increasing very quickly;
- two sequences $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ and $(e_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of vectors of X , where at step n the vectors f_j and e_j are constructed for $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$;
- two sequences $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of integers increasing very quickly;
- a sequence $(\varepsilon_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of positive numbers going very quickly to zero and a sequence $(l_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of integers going to infinity in a suitable fashion;
- for each $n \geq 1$, a sequence $(p_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ of polynomials which form an ε_n -net of the closed ball of $\mathbb{K}_{l_n}[\zeta]$ of radius 2 for the norm $|\cdot|$, and a sequence $(c_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ of integers also increasing very quickly.

These sequences are constructed in such a way that for each $n \geq 1$ we have

$$\xi_n \ll a_n \ll b_n \ll c_{1,n} \ll c_{2,n} \ll \dots \ll c_{k_n,n} \ll \xi_{n+1},$$

where the symbol “ \ll ” means that the quantity on the right is very much larger than the quantity on the left.

We set $f_0 = e_0 = g_0$ (the first basis vector of ℓ_p or c_0), and $\xi_0 = a_0 = 0$. The vectors f_j and e_j are then defined inductively: at step n we define f_j and e_j for $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$. As for the sequences $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$, $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$, $(c_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$, $(\varepsilon_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(p_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$, we define at step n first a_n , then b_n and then ε_n , $(p_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ and lastly $(c_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$. The quantity a_n for instance depends only on the blocks which have been constructed until step $n - 1$. Once a_n is firmly defined, we construct b_n depending only on the construction until step a_n , etc... We will often write in the rest of the paper that some quantity depends only on a_n , for instance: by this sentence we will mean that the quantity depends only on the vectors e_j for $j \leq a_n$.

We denote by σ the unique increasing bijection from the set $[1, +\infty[\setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, where J_n is the interval $J_n = [a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1), a_n]$, onto the set $[1, +\infty[$.

• **Definition of the vectors f_j :** We set

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= g_0 \\ f_j &= g_{\sigma(j)} \quad \text{for } j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n \\ f_{a_n - k} &= z_{\kappa_n - k} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Since in our definition of the vectors f_j we simply alternate in our choice between the vectors g_n and z_n , but without changing the order, it is not difficult to see that the vectors f_j form a normalized Schauder basis of X . If $(f_j^*)_{j \geq 0}$ denotes the sequence of coordinate functionals with respect to this basis, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) f_j \right\| = \left(\sum_{j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n} |f_j^*(x)|^p + \left\| \sum_{j \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n} f_j^*(x) z_j \right\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

if $X = \ell_p \oplus_{\ell_p} Z$, and

$$\left\| \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) f_j \right\| = \max \left(\sup_{j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n} |f_j^*(x)|, \left\| \sum_{j \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n} f_j^*(x) z_j \right\| \right)$$

if $X = c_0 \oplus_{\ell_\infty} Z$. Observe that $\|f_j^*\|_{X^*} = 1$ if $j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, and $\|f_{a_n - k}^*\|_{X^*} = \|z_{\kappa_n - k}^*\|_{Z^*}$ for $n \geq 1$ and $k = 0, \dots, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1$.

For any $N \geq 0$ we denote by $\pi_{[0, N]}$ the canonical projection on the first $N + 1$ vectors of the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$: for $x = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) f_j$, $\pi_{[0, N]} x = \sum_{j=0}^N f_j^*(x) f_j$. Obviously $\pi_{[0, N]} x$ tends to x as N tends to infinity.

The vectors e_j are defined depending on the vectors f_j , with $e_0 = f_0 = g_0$, and in such a way that for every $j \geq 0$ we have $\text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_j] = \text{sp}[f_0, \dots, f_j]$. Thus the vectors e_j will also be linearly independent and will span a dense subspace of X .

• **Definition of the operator T :** The operator T is defined by $T e_j = e_{j+1}$ for $j \geq 0$. Since the vectors e_j are linearly independent, the definition makes sense. We will show later on that the vectors e_j are defined in such a way that T extends to a bounded linear operator on $X = \overline{\text{sp}}[e_j ; j \geq 0]$.

As mentioned already in our informal introduction, e_j is defined for $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$ differently, depending on whether j belongs to a *working interval* or to a *lay-off interval*. The working intervals are of three different types: the (a)-, (b)- and (c)-working intervals. At step n they are constructed using a_n , b_n and $c_{1,n}, \dots, c_{k_n,n}$ respectively.

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in an (a)-working interval:** There is only one (a)-working interval at step n , the interval $[a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1), a_n]$. In the constructions of [22], [23], [24], there are several successive (a)-working intervals of decreasing length, whose role is to improve at each step the approximation of e_0 by vectors of any orbit of a non-zero vector. There will also be several (a)-working intervals in the proof of Theorem

1.1. But here since ε is fixed in the statement of Theorem 1.4, we only need to consider the simpler case where there is just one (a)-interval. Of course a_n is chosen very large with respect to ξ_n for each $n \geq 1$.

If $\kappa_n > \kappa_{n-1} - 1$, we define for $j \in [a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1), a_n - 1] = J_n \setminus \{a_n\}$

$$f_{a_n-k} = \frac{1}{a_n^{k+1}} e_{a_n-k} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1,$$

i.e.

$$e_{a_n-k} = a_n^{k+1} f_{a_n-k}.$$

Then we define

$$f_{a_n} = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} (e_{a_n} - e_{a_{n-1}}),$$

i.e.

$$e_{a_n} = \alpha_n f_{a_n} + e_{a_{n-1}} = \alpha_n z_{\kappa_n} + e_{a_{n-1}}.$$

Let us record already here the following immediate consequence of this definition, which will be important later on in the proof:

Fact 2.1. — For every $n \geq 1$ we have $e_{a_n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k z_{\kappa_k} + e_0$, so that $\|e_{a_n} - e_0\| < \varepsilon$.

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a (b)-working interval:** The (b)-fan consists of the collection of the a_n (b)-working intervals $[r(b_n + 1), r b_n + a_n]$, $r = 1, \dots, a_n$, where b_n is extremely large with respect to a_n . These successive intervals have decreasing length, from length a_n for the first one to length 1 for the last one. For j in one of these intervals, e_j is defined so that

$$f_j = e_j - b_n e_{j-b_n},$$

i.e.

$$e_j = f_j + b_n e_{j-b_n}.$$

The (b)-fan terminates at the index $\nu_n = a_n(b_n + 1)$.

These (b)-working intervals are the same as the ones considered in [12], except for the fact that there are a_n of them, and not ξ_n , and that their length decreases from a_n to 1, and not from ξ_n to 1. Their role is to ensure that $\|(T^{b_n+1}/b_n)x - Tx\|$ is very small whenever x belongs to $F_{a_n} = \text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_{a_n}]$ (see Fact 3.8 below).

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a (c)-working interval:** Let us choose polynomials $p_{k,n}$, $k = 1, \dots, k_n$ forming an ε_n -net of the ball of $\mathbb{K}_{b_n+a_n+1}[\zeta]$ of radius 2 for the norm $|\cdot|$ (the number ε_n will be chosen extremely small after the construction of a_n and b_n). Let $l_n = b_n + a_n + 1$.

The (c)-fan consists the collection of the $h_n k_n$ disjoint (c)-working intervals of length ν_n :

$$I_{s_1, \dots, s_{k_n}} = [s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n}, s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n],$$

where $\nu_n = a_n(b_n + 1) \ll c_{1,n} \ll c_{2,n} \ll \dots \ll c_{k_n,n}$, and s_1, \dots, s_{k_n} are nonnegative integers, at least one of which is non-zero, belonging to $[0, h_n]$. Here h_n is an integer which is very large depending on the construction until step ν_n , but not on the integers $c_{k,n}$. Let

us write $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{k_n})$ and $|s| = s_1 + \dots + s_{k_n}$. Let t be the largest integer such that s_t is non-zero. For $j \in I_{s_1, \dots, s_{k_n}}$ we define f_j so that

$$f_j = \frac{4^{1-|s|}}{\gamma_n} (e_j - p_{t,n}(T)e_{j-c_{t,n}}),$$

i.e.

$$e_j = \gamma_n 4^{|s|-1} f_j + p_{t,n}(T)e_{j-c_{t,n}}$$

where γ_n is a very small positive number depending only on ν_n which is suitably chosen in the proof. The role of the initial (c)-intervals $[c_{k,n}, c_{k,n} + \nu_n]$, $1 \leq k \leq k_n$, is to make $\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)x\|$ very small whenever x belongs to $F_{\nu_n} = \text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_{\nu_n}]$ (see Fact 3.1), and thus to ensure that Property (P1) holds true. Observe that it ensures also that e_0 is a hypercyclic vector for T . The other (c)-intervals (i.e. those for which $|s| > 1$) are “shades” of these initial intervals, and their role is to ensure a uniform tail estimate on the operators $T^{c_{k,n}}$, $1 \leq k \leq k_n$ (see Proposition 3.3).

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a lay-off interval:** The lay-off intervals are the intervals which lie between the working intervals. If we write such an interval as $[k+1, k+l]$, we define e_j for j in it so that $f_j = \lambda_j e_j$ where

$$\lambda_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}(\frac{1}{2}l+k+1-j)}.$$

Hence when the length l of the interval becomes very large, λ_j is very large when j lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval (λ_j is approximately equal to $2^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{l}}$ there) and very small when j lies in the end of the lay-off interval (λ_j is approximately equal to $2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{l}}$ this time). The ratio λ_j/λ_{j+1} , which does not depend on j and is equal to $2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}}$, becomes very close to 1 when l is large.

Just as in [12], the definition of the scalars λ_j when j lies in some of the lay-off intervals between the working intervals will be slightly modified, just in order to make computations simpler. For $j \in [a_n + 1, b_n]$, we set

$$\lambda_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}(\frac{1}{2}b_n+a_n+1-j)}$$

and for $j \in [rb_n + a_n + 1, (r+1)b_n - 1]$ we set

$$\lambda_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}(\frac{1}{2}b_n+rb_n+a_n+1-j)}.$$

This modification does not change anything to the asymptotic size of the coefficients λ_j .

The last index ξ_{n+1} is defined as being very large with respect to $h_n c_{k_n, n}$, so that the interval $[\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$ contains all the working intervals constructed at step n .

2.3. Boundedness of T . — Let us show first that T extends to a bounded linear operator on X . Most of the work for this has been done already in [12]: we are considering the same type of operator as in [12] as far as the (b)- and (c)-parts are concerned, and we are adding to it the (a)-working intervals. We will prove a more precise statement:

Proposition 2.2. — *Let $\rho > 0$ be any (small) positive number. Provided the sequences (a_n) , (b_n) , etc... increase sufficiently fast, T can be written as $T = S + K$, where*

- *S is an operator of the form $S = S_0 \oplus 0$ when seen as acting on $\ell_p \oplus Z$ or $c_0 \oplus Z$, and S_0 is a forward weighted shift on ℓ_p or c_0 with respect to the basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$: $S_0 g_j = w_j g_{j+1}$, where $(w_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is a certain sequence of real numbers with $0 \leq w_j \leq 1 + \rho$ for every $j \geq 0$;*
- *K is a nuclear operator on X ; there exists a sequence $(u_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of vectors of X with*

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) \|u_j\| < \rho$$

such that

$$Kx = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) u_j \quad \text{for every } x \in X.$$

So T is bounded with $\|T\| \leq 1 + 2\rho$, and in particular $\|T\| \leq 2$.

Recall that for each $n \geq 1$, J_n denotes the (a)-working interval $[a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1}), a_n]$. We will call J the set of all right endpoints of either a working or a lay-off interval, and \tilde{J} the set $\tilde{J} = J \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$.

Proof. — It is not difficult to see that when j does not belong to \tilde{J} , then $Tf_j = w_j f_{j+1}$ for some real number w_j with $1 - \rho \leq w_j \leq 1 + \rho$ provided each one of the quantities a_n , etc... involved in the construction is chosen sufficiently large with respect to the previous one. Observe indeed that when $j \notin \tilde{J}$, then $j + 1$ is not in the set $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, so $f_{j+1} = g_{\sigma(j+1)} = g_{\sigma(j)+1}$. It then follows from the definition of e_j in the (b)- and (c)-working intervals and in the lay-off intervals that $Tg_{\sigma(j)} = w_j g_{\sigma(j)+1}$. Set $w_j = 0$ when $j \in J \setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, and define S_0 on ℓ_p or c_0 by setting $S_0 f_j = w_j f_{j+1}$ for $j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$. Then S_0 is a bounded forward shift with respect to the basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of ℓ_p or c_0 . If $S = S_0 \oplus 0$ on $\ell_p \oplus Z$ or $c_0 \oplus Z$, then $Sf_j = S_0 f_j$ for $j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, and $Sf_j = 0$ for $j \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$.

When j is an endpoint of either a working or a lay-off interval (i.e. $j \in J$), but $j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, exactly the same proof as in [12, Prop. 2.4] shows that

- if j is a right endpoint of a (b)-working or lay-off interval (we denote by J_b the set of such integers), $\|Tf_j\| \lesssim b_n^{a_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_n}}$.
- if j is a right endpoint of a (c)-working or lay-off interval (we denote by J_c the set of such integers), then we have the estimate $\|Tf_j\| \lesssim C_{h_n, k_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{c_{1,n}}}$ where C_{h_n, k_n} is a constant depending on h_n and k_n only.

To complete the proof let us check the estimates for $\|Tf_j\|$ in the remaining cases:

Case 1: if $j = a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1})$ we have

$$\|Tf_{a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1})}\| = \|\lambda_{a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1})} e_{a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1)}\| \simeq 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_n}} a_n^{\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1}}$$

so that $\|Tf_{a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1})}\|$ can be made arbitrarily small if a_n is large enough. This estimate applies in particular to $\|Tf_{a_n - 1}\|$ in the case where $\kappa_n = \kappa_{n-1} + 1$.

Case 2: if $\kappa_n > \kappa_{n-1} - 1$ and j belongs to the set $J_n = [a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1), a_n]$, then we have two subcases to consider:

Case 2a: if $k = 2, \dots, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1$ we have

$$Tf_{a_n-k} = \frac{1}{a_n^{k+1}} e_{a_n-(k-1)} = \frac{a_n^k}{a_n^{k+1}} f_{a_n-k+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} f_{a_n-k+1}$$

and $\|Tf_{a_n-k}\| = \frac{1}{a_n}$.

Case 2b: if $k = 1$, then

$$Tf_{a_n-1} = \frac{1}{a_n^2} e_{a_n}$$

Hence $\|Tf_{a_n-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n^2}(1 + \varepsilon)$, which can again be made arbitrarily small provided a_n is large enough.

Case 3: lastly

$$Tf_{a_n} = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} (e_{a_n+1} - e_{a_{n-1}+1}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_{a_n+1}} f_{a_n+1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{a_{n-1}+1}} f_{a_{n-1}+1} \right)$$

so that $\|Tf_{a_n}\| \lesssim \frac{1}{\alpha_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}$.

Hence we have shown that if j belongs to the set \tilde{J} , we have very small bounds on the norms of the vectors $\|Tf_j\|$. Let us now define, for $x = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) f_j$,

$$Kx = \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) Tf_j.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) \|Tf_j\| &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{j \in [\xi_n+1, \xi_{n+1}]} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) \|Tf_j\| \\ &\lesssim \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\sum_{j \in [\xi_n+1, \xi_{n+1}] \cap J_b} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) b_n^{a_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_n}} \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{j \in [\xi_n+1, \xi_{n+1}] \cap J_c} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) C_{h_n, k_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{c_{1,n}}} \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1}} (1 + \|f_{a_n-k}^*\|) \frac{1}{a_n} + \|f_{a_n}^*\| 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since there are a_n (b)-working intervals, and $h_n k_n$ (c)-working intervals, where h_n depends only on ν_n but not on the integers $c_{k,n}$, and $\|f_j^*\| = 1$ if $j \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$,

$$\sum_{j \in [\xi_n+1, \xi_{n+1}] \cap J_b} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) b_n^{a_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_n}} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{j \in [\xi_n+1, \xi_{n+1}] \cap J_c} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) C_{h_n, k_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{c_{1,n}}}$$

can be made arbitrarily small if b_n and $c_{1,n}$ are large enough. Since $\|f_{a_n-k}^*\| = \|z_{\kappa_n-k}^*\|_{Z^*}$ for $n \geq 1$ and $k = 0, \dots, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} + 1$, these quantities do not depend on the choice of ξ_n , a_n , etc... Moreover κ_n is a fixed quantity which does not depend on a_n , and so the last terms can be made arbitrarily small too. This shows that for any $\rho > 0$ we can manage so that $\sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) \|Tf_j\| < \rho$. It is clear that $Tf_j = (S + K)f_j$ for every $j \geq 0$, and this proves in particular that T is a bounded operator on X . \square

Remark 2.3. — The proof of Proposition 2.2 gives us a bit more information on the structure of the operators S and K : it actually shows that $Sf_j = 0$ if and only if $j \in \tilde{J}$. When j does not belong to \tilde{J} , j and $j+1$ are not in the set $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} J_n$, and so $f_j = g_{\sigma(j)}$, $f_{j+1} = g_{\sigma(j+1)} = g_{\sigma(j)+1}$, and $Sf_j = w_j f_{j+1}$, where w_j becomes closer and closer to 1 as j tends to infinity. Also $Kf_j = 0$ as soon as $j \notin \tilde{J}$. Hence $Tf_j = Sf_j$ if $j \notin \tilde{J}$ and $Tf_j = Kf_j = u_j$ if $j \in \tilde{J}$, so that

$$Tx = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) u_j.$$

In particular if we write the operator K as $Kx = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x) u_j$, then u_j is non-zero if and only if $j \notin \tilde{J}$.

If we denote by \tilde{S} the forward weighted shift defined by $\tilde{S}f_j = 0$ if $j \in \tilde{J}$ and $Sf_j = f_{j+1}$ if $j \notin \tilde{J}$, it is not difficult to see that $S - \tilde{S}$ is a compact operator. Hence T can also be written as $T = \tilde{S} + L$, where L is a compact operator. Since \tilde{S} is a contraction, T is in particular a compact perturbation of a power-bounded operator. We will come back to this observation later in Section 7 of the paper.

Remark 2.4. — Observe also that if $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$ with $1 < p < +\infty$, then T is weakly compact.

3. Operators with few non-trivial invariant closed subsets on non-reflexive spaces with a basis: proof of Theorem 1.4

3.1. Proof of Property (P1). — Let us begin by proving that T satisfies Property (P1) of Theorem 1.4 above: the idea is the same as in [12, Section 2], but the introduction of the (a)-interval makes some modifications necessary. Let us recall the argument of [12]: we want to show that for any $x \neq 0$, any polynomial p and any $\delta > 0$, it is possible to find an integer c such that $\|T^c x - p(T)x\| < \delta$. It is not difficult to see that it suffices to do this for p satisfying the condition $|p| \leq 2$. Indeed if for any $\delta > 0$ and any polynomial p with $|p| \leq 2$ there exists an integer c such that $\|T^c x - p(T)x\| < \delta$, then if q is any polynomial, with $|q| \leq 2^j$ for some positive integer j , we can find an integer c_j such that $\|T^{c_j} x - 2^{-j} q(T)x\| < \delta 2^{-2j}$. Then we can find an integer c_{j-1} such that $\|T^{c_{j-1}} x - 2T^{c_j} x\| < \delta 2^{-(2j-1)}$, etc... and thus there exists an integer c_0 such that $\|T^{c_0} x - q(T)x\| < \delta$.

In order to prove that for any $\delta > 0$ and any polynomial p with $|p| \leq 2$ there exists an integer c such that $\|T^c x - p(T)x\| < \delta$, we proceed in the proof of [12, Theorem 1.3] as follows: we first decompose x as $x = \pi_{[0, \nu_n]} x + (x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]} x)$ where $\pi_{[0, \nu_n]} x = \sum_{j=0}^{\nu_n} f_j^*(x) f_j$ is the projection of x onto $F_{\nu_n} = \text{sp}\{e_j ; j \leq \nu_n\}$. Then the two crucial steps are the following:

- observe that for any $\delta_n > 0$ the construction can be carried out in such a way that for every y in F_{ν_n} and every $k \in [1, k_n]$, we have $\|T^{c_{k,n}} y - p_{k,n}(T)y\| \leq \delta_n \|y\|$ (this is [12, Fact 2.1]);

• show that whenever $f_j^*(y) = 0$ for every $j = 0, \dots, \nu_n$, $\|T^{c_{k,n}}y\| \leq 100\|y\|$ for every $n \geq 1$ and every $k \in [1, k_n]$, i.e. that $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]})\| \leq 100$ (this is [12, Proposition 2.2]).

Then it is not difficult to see that $\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)x\|$ becomes very small for n very large, and using the fact that $(p_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ forms an ε_n -net of the set of polynomials of degree at most l_n with $|p| \leq 2$, with ε_n so small that in particular $\varepsilon_n < 4^{-\nu_n}$, we easily get that Property (P1) is satisfied.

Introducing the (a)-interval does not change anything to the first step:

Fact 3.1. — *Let δ_n be any small positive number. Provided γ_n is small enough, we have $\|T^{c_{k,n}}y - p_{k,n}(T)y\| \leq \delta_n\|y\|$ for any y belonging to F_{ν_n} and any $k \in [1, k_n]$.*

But the uniform estimate on $\|T^{c_{k,n}}y\|$ when y is supported in $[\nu_n + 1, +\infty[$ is not true anymore. Consider the action of $T^{c_{k,n}}$ on the vector $f_{a_{n+1}}$. We have

$$T^{c_{k,n}}f_{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}(e_{a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}} - e_{a_n+c_{k,n}}).$$

Obviously $\|e_{a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}}\|$ can be made sufficiently small, since $a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}$ lies in the beginning of a lay-off interval of length comparable to b_{n+1} , but this is not the case for the norm of $e_{a_n+c_{k,n}} = \gamma_n f_{c_{k,n}+a_n} + p_{k,n}(T)e_{a_n}$: we have no control at all on the behavior of this vector, which may have very large norm. To circumvent this problem, the idea is to replace the natural projection $\pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x$ of x on F_{ν_n} by another projection $Q_{\nu_n}x$ on F_{ν_n} . Such a projection was used by Read in [22], [23] and [24], but we did not need it in [12] because there was no (a)-interval there. The definition of $Q_{\nu_n}x$ is very natural: we just take out the part of x which is making trouble, i.e. the part corresponding to a_{n+1} :

$$Q_{\nu_n}f_j = \begin{cases} f_j & \text{if } j \leq \nu_n \\ -\frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}e_{a_n} & \text{if } j = a_{n+1} \\ 0 & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

Clearly $Q_{\nu_n}x$ belongs to F_{ν_n} for every $x \in X$, and Q_{ν_n} is a projection of X onto F_{ν_n} . We will need the following straightforward fact about these projections:

Fact 3.2. — *There exists a positive constant M such that $\|Q_{\nu_n}\| \leq M$ for each $n \geq 1$.*

Proof. — The proof is immediate, recalling the fact that $\alpha_n \geq \delta_0$ for all $n \geq 1$: we have

$$Q_{\nu_n}x = \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x - \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)e_{a_n},$$

so that

$$\|Q_{\nu_n}\| \leq \|\pi_{[0, \nu_n]}\| + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}\|f_{a_{n+1}}^*\|\|e_{a_n}\| \leq C + \frac{1+\varepsilon}{\delta_0}\|z_{\kappa_{n+1}}^*\| \leq C + \frac{1}{\delta_0} \sup_k \|z_k^*\| =: M,$$

where C denotes the constant of the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$. \square

We have

$$(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j \leq \nu_n \\ \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}e_{a_{n+1}} & \text{if } j = a_{n+1} \\ f_j & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

so that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_{a_{n+1}}\| = \frac{1}{\alpha_n}\|e_{a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$$

is very small. Then the same reasoning as in the proof of [12, Proposition 2.2] will yield a uniform estimate on the norm $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ when x is supported in $[\nu_n + 1, +\infty[$. The only difference between the situation in [12] and the situation here lies in the estimates of $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j\| = \|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\|$ when $j \in [\xi_{n+1} + 1, a_{n+1} - 1]$. For such indices j , $f_j = \lambda_j e_j$ where

$$\lambda_j = 2^{\frac{\frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n)) + \xi_{n+1} + 1 - j}{\sqrt{a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n)} - 1}} \quad \text{for } j \in [\xi_{n+1} + 1, a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n)]$$

and

$$\lambda_j = a_{n+1}^{-(a_{n+1} - j + 1)} \quad \text{if } \kappa_n > \kappa_{n-1} + 1 \text{ and } j \in [a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + 1, a_{n+1} - 1].$$

Thus $T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = \lambda_j e_{j+c_{k,n}}$.

- When $j \in [\xi_{n+1} + 1, a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) - c_{k,n}]$, $j + c_{k,n} \in [\xi_{n+1} + 1, a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n)]$

so

$$T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = \frac{\lambda_j}{\lambda_{j+c_{k,n}}}f_{j+c_{k,n}} \text{ which is very close to } 2^{\frac{1}{2}c_{k,n}\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}}f_{j+c_{k,n}}.$$

If a_{n+1} is extremely large with respect to the coefficients $c_{k,n}$, the quantity $2^{\frac{1}{2}c_{k,n}\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}}$ is very close to 1, and thus $T^{c_{k,n}}g_{\sigma(j)}$ is a multiple of $g_{\sigma(j+c_{k,n})}$ which is very close to $g_{\sigma(j+c_{k,n})}$. Thus $T^{c_{k,n}}$ acts as a shift with weights very close to 1 on this part of the basis.

- When $j \in [a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) - c_{k,n} + 1, a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n)]$, we have $\lambda_j \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$. Then we have to estimate the norm $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\|$, using that $j + c_{k,n}$ belongs to the interval $[a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + 1, a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + c_{k,n}]$. The norm of $e_{j+c_{k,n}}$ is the largest when $j + c_{k,n} = a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + 1$: we have (if $\kappa_{n+1} > \kappa_n - 1$)

$$\|e_{a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + 1}\| = a_{n+1}^{\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n - l + 1} \text{ for } l \in [1, \kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n - 1];$$

if $j + c_{k,n} = a_{n+1}$, $\|e_{a_{n+1}}\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$, and if $j + c_{k,n} > a_{n+1}$, $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_{n+1}}}$ is extremely small. This gives the bound $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim a_{n+1}^{\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n}$. So in any case

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\| \lesssim a_{n+1}^{\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$$

which is extremely small.

- When $j \in [a_{n+1} - (\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n) + 1, a_{n+1} - 1]$ (and $\kappa_{n+1} > \kappa_n - 1$), $j + c_{k,n}$ lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval beginning at $a_{n+1} + 1$: indeed $\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n$ is fixed at the very beginning of the proof and does not depend on the construction of the vectors f_j , so we may choose each $c_{k,n}$ extremely large with respect to $\kappa_{n+1} - \kappa_n$. Hence $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_{n+1}}}$ and $\lambda_j \lesssim \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2}$ so $\|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\| = \lambda_j\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\|$ is very small in this case too.

We have already seen that $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_{a_{n+1}}\| = \frac{1}{\alpha_n}\|e_{a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$ is very small. Incorporating the estimates above in the proof of [12, Proposition 2.2], we obtain that

Proposition 3.3. — *For every $n \geq 1$, every $k \in [1, k_n]$ and every $x \in X$, we have*

$$(1) \quad \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \leq 100 \|x\|,$$

so that

$$(2) \quad \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \leq 100 \|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\|.$$

Indeed, in order to see that (2) is true, since $(I - Q_{\nu_n})(x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x) = x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x - Q_{\nu_n}x + Q_{\nu_n}\pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x = (I - Q_{\nu_n})x$, we have by (1)

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| = \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})(x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x)\| \leq 100 \|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\|.$$

In other words, the family of operators $T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})$, $n \geq 1$, $k \in [1, k_n]$, is bounded in norm, and we have just seen that this implies that for each choice of $k = k(n) \in [1, k_n]$, $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ tends to 0 as n tends to infinity for every vector $x \in X$. This uniform estimate is really crucial in the proof of all the results relying on a Read's type construction: as will be seen in the forthcoming proofs, it ensures the control of what can be thought of as the tails of all vectors of the form $T^{c_{k,n}}x$, $x \in X$. So in order to show that for certain vectors x and y of X there exists an integer c such that $\|T^c x - y\| < \varepsilon$, it suffices to show that there exist arbitrarily large integers n for which $\|T^{c_{k,n}}Q_{\nu_n}x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}y\| < \varepsilon$ for some index $k \in [1, k_n]$. Hence the problem boils down to a question concerning vectors living in the finite-dimensional spaces F_{ν_n} , which is much more tractable.

Let us now go back to the proof of Property (P1), and suppose that in the construction of the (c)-part we have chosen ε_n so small that $\varepsilon_n < \frac{1}{\|Q_{\nu_n}\|}4^{-\nu_n}$. If p is a polynomial of degree l with $|p| \leq 2$ and n is such that $l_n \geq l$, let $k \in [1, k_n]$ be such that $|p - p_{k,n}| \leq \frac{1}{\|Q_{\nu_n}\|}4^{-\nu_n}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p(T)x\| &\leq \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| + \|T^{c_{k,n}}Q_{\nu_n}x - p_{k,n}(T)Q_{\nu_n}x\| \\ &\quad + \|p_{k,n}(T)Q_{\nu_n}x - p(T)Q_{\nu_n}x\| + \|p(T)(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \\ &\leq 100 \|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\| + \delta_n \|Q_{\nu_n}\| \|x\| \\ &\quad + |p - p_{k,n}| \|T\|^{l_n} \|Q_{\nu_n}\| \|x\| + \|p(T)\| \|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \\ &\leq 100 \|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\| + \delta_n M \|x\| \\ &\quad + 4^{-\nu_n} 2^{l_n} \|x\| + \|p(T)\| \|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|. \end{aligned}$$

The first term is very small if n is large because $\|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\|$ tends to zero as n goes to infinity, and the second and third term are very small as well. In order to be able to control the last term, we have to show that $\|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity for every $x \in X$. It is at this point that we use in a really crucial way the fact that the sequence $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded away from zero:

Fact 3.4. — *For every $x \in X$, $\|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity.*

Proof. — We have

$$(I - Q_{\nu_n})x = \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x) e_{a_{n+1}} + \sum_{j > \nu_n, j \neq a_{n+1}} f_j^*(x) f_j.$$

Obviously the second term tends to 0 as n tends to infinity since $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is a Schauder basis of X . For the first term, Fact 2.1 combined with the assumption that $\alpha_n \geq \delta_0 > 0$ for each n yields that

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x) e_{a_{n+1}} \right\| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} |f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)| (1 + \varepsilon) \leq |f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)| \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\delta_0}.$$

Since $|f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)|$ tends to zero as n goes to infinity, $\|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ tends to zero too. \square

Going back to the proof of Property (P1), we thus get that for each polynomial $|p| \leq 2$ and each vector $x \in X$ there exists for each n an integer $k = k(p, n)$ belonging to $[1, k_n]$ (with $k(p, n)$ depending on p and n) such that the quantities $\|T^{C_{k(p,n),n}}x - p(T)x\|$ go to zero as n goes to infinity. We already explained how this implies the corresponding assertion with no restriction on $|p|$, and hence property (P1) is proved.

3.2. Proof of Property (P2). — The proof of Property (P2) is extremely similar to the proof presented in [12, Section 5], except for the fact that the projection $\pi_{[0, \nu_n]}$ is replaced by a projection Q_{a_n} whose definition is very close to that of Q_{ν_n} . We define again

$$Q_{a_n} f_j = \begin{cases} f_j & \text{if } j \leq a_n \\ -\frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} e_{a_n} & \text{if } j = a_{n+1} \\ 0 & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

The operator Q_{a_n} defined in this way is a projection of X onto F_{a_n} , with $Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{a_n} = \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}$, and

$$(I - Q_{a_n}) f_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j \leq a_n \\ \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} e_{a_{n+1}} & \text{if } j = a_{n+1} \\ f_j & \text{in all the other cases} \end{cases}$$

so that in the same way as in Fact 3.4 we have

Fact 3.5. — *For every $x \in X$, $\|(I - Q_{a_n})x\|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity.*

If x belongs to F_{a_n} , we can write x in the (e_j) -basis of F_{a_n} as

$$x = \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(x) e_j.$$

The reason Property (P2) holds true can be heuristically explained as follows: given two non-zero vectors x and y of X , either there are infinitely many n such that the first “large” e_j -coordinate of $Q_{a_n}x$ comes not later than the first “large” e_j -coordinate of $Q_{a_n}y$, or the other way round. In the first case we will have $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(y, T) \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(x, T)$, and in the second case $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(x, T) \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(y, T)$.

Let us first quantify what is a “large” e_j -coordinate:

Fact 3.6. — *For every sequence $(C_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ of positive real numbers increasing sufficiently quickly, the following property holds true:*

for every $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$, there exists an n_0 such that for every $n \geq n_0$ there exists an integer $j \in [0, a_n]$ with

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

The quantities $C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}$ may appear unnecessarily complicated in the statement of Fact 3.6, but the precise size of these coefficients will be needed later on in the proof.

Proof. — Indeed suppose that $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}$ for every $j \in [0, a_n]$. Then

$$\|Q_{a_n}x\| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{a_n-j+1}} \|e_j\| \leq \frac{1}{C_{a_n} - 1} \sup_{0 \leq j \leq a_n} \|e_j\| \leq \frac{\sqrt{C_{a_n}}}{C_{a_n} - 1}$$

if C_{a_n} grows sufficiently fast. But by Fact 3.5 $\|Q_{a_n}x\|$ tends to $\|x\| = 1$ as n tends to infinity, so this is a contradiction if C_{a_n} grows fast enough. \square

In order to prove Property (P2), by Property (P1) it suffices to show that if x and y are two vectors of X with $\|x\| = \|y\| = 1$, either Ty belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(x, T)$ or Tx belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(y, T)$. Suppose indeed that we have proved that Ty belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(x, T)$. Since y can be written as a limit of a certain sequence of vectors $(T^{p_k}y)_{k \geq 1}$ with $p_k \geq 1$, $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(y, T) = \overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(Ty, T)$, and thus we will have shown that $\overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(y, T) \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}rb}(x, T)$.

If $j_n(x)$ denotes the smallest integer $j \in [0, a_n]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}},$$

where $(C_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence which grows very fast (so fast that in particular Fact 3.6 holds true), then either for infinitely many n the inequality $j_n(x) \leq j_n(y)$ holds true, or for infinitely many n we have on the contrary that $j_n(y) \leq j_n(x)$. Suppose that we are in the first situation, and write $j_n(x)$ as j_n . Then

$$|e_{j_n}^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j_n+1)!^2}}$$

and for every $j < j_n$,

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}} \quad \text{and} \quad |e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y)| \leq \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

Just as in [12, Section 5.1], we are going to show that for infinitely many n there exists a polynomial p_n of degree less than a_n with $|p_n|$ bounded by a constant depending only on a_n such that

$$\|p_n(T)Q_{a_n}x - Q_{a_n}y\| \leq \frac{3}{a_n},$$

for instance. We use the following fact, see [12, Lemma 5.1] for the proof, which is exactly the same in our context here:

Fact 3.7. — Given any two sequences $(\beta_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(M_n)_{n \geq 1}$ with $0 < \beta_n \leq M_n$ depending only on a_n , there exists a sequence $(D_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ (with D_{a_n} depending only on a_n for each n) such that the following property holds true:

for every vector x of F_{a_n} with $\beta_n \leq \|x\| \leq M_n$, of the form

$$x = \sum_{j=i_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(x) e_j, \text{ where the integer } i_n \in [0, a_n] \text{ is such that } e_{i_n}^{*(a_n)}(x) \neq 0,$$

and every vector y with $\beta_n \leq \|y\| \leq M_n$ belonging to the linear span of the vectors e_{i_n}, \dots, e_{a_n} , there exists a polynomial p of degree at most a_n with

$$|p| \leq \frac{D_{a_n}}{|e_{i_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)|^{a_n - i_n + 1}}$$

such that $p(T_{a_n})x = y$. Here T_{a_n} denotes the shift on the finite-dimensional space F_{a_n} with respect to the basis e_0, \dots, e_{a_n} of F_{a_n} . It is defined as $T_{a_n}e_j = e_{j+1}$ for every $j < a_n$, and $T_{a_n}e_{a_n} = 0$.

By Fact 3.7 applied to the two vectors

$$x'_n = \sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) e_j \quad \text{and} \quad y'_n = \sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y) e_j$$

(observe that since the e_j -coordinates of the vectors x and y for $j < j_n$ are very small, and the projections $\pi_{[0, a_n]}$ tend to the identity in the Strong Operator Topology, the norms of x'_n and y'_n become closer and closer to 1 as n grows to infinity), there exists a polynomial p_n of degree less than a_n with

$$|p_n| \leq D_{a_n} \cdot C_{a_n}^{(a_n - j_n + 1)((a_n - j_n + 1)!^2)}$$

such that

$$p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) e_j \right) = \sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y) e_j.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| Q_{a_n}y - \sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y) e_j \right\| &= \left\| \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y) e_j \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} |e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}y)| \sup_{0 \leq j < j_n} \|e_j\| \\ &\leq \frac{\sqrt{C_{a_n}}}{C_{a_n} - 1} \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \end{aligned}$$

if $\sup_{0 \leq j \leq a_n} \|e_j\| \leq \sqrt{C_{a_n}}$ as above and C_{a_n} grows fast enough, we get

$$\left\| p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) e_j \right) - Q_{a_n}y \right\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Then

$$\left\| p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) e_j \right) \right\| \leq |p_n| \|T_{a_n}\|^{a_n} \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} |e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \sqrt{C_{a_n}}$$

and this quantity is less than

$$D_{a_n} C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j_n+1)(a_n-j_n+1)!^2} \|T_{a_n}\|^{a_n} \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} \frac{1}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}} \sqrt{C_{a_n}}$$

which is in turn less than

$$D_{a_n} C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j_n+1)(a_n-j_n+1)!^2} \|T_{a_n}\|^{a_n} \frac{2}{C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j_n+2)!^2}} \sqrt{C_{a_n}}$$

and thus less than

$$2D_{a_n} \|T_{a_n}\|^{a_n} \frac{\sqrt{C_{a_n}}}{C_{a_n}^{((a_n-j_n+1)!^2)((a_n-j_n+2)^2-(a_n-j_n+1))}} \leq 2D_{a_n} \|T_{a_n}\|^{a_n} \frac{\sqrt{C_{a_n}}}{C_{a_n}^2}.$$

If we choose C_{a_n} very large with respect to D_{a_n} and $\|T_{a_n}\|$, we can ensure that the quantity on the right-hand side is less than $1/a_n$, and hence that

$$\|p_n(T_{a_n})Q_{a_n}x - Q_{a_n}y\| \leq \frac{2}{a_n}.$$

Now $|p_n|$ is controlled by a constant which depends only on a_n , the degree of p_n is less than a_n , and assuming that b_n is chosen very large with respect to a_n we get that

$$(3) \quad \|p_n(T)Q_{a_n}x - Q_{a_n}y\| \leq \frac{3}{a_n},$$

as $p_n(T_{a_n})Q_{a_n}x - p_n(T)Q_{a_n}x$ is supported in the beginning of the lay-off interval $[a_n+1, b_n]$.

Now the first (b)-working interval is $[b_n+1, b_n+a_n]$, and the definition of e_j for j in this interval implies that the following fact holds true:

Fact 3.8. — *There exists a constant C'_{a_n} depending only on a_n such that for every vector $y \in F_{a_n}$,*

$$\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)Ty\| \leq \frac{C'_{a_n}}{b_n} \|y\|.$$

Thus if we set $q_n(\zeta) = \frac{\zeta^{b_n+1}}{b_n} p_n(\zeta)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|q_n(T)Q_{a_n}x - TQ_{a_n}y\| &\leq \|p_n(T)(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)TQ_{a_n}x\| + \|p_n(T)TQ_{a_n}x - TQ_{a_n}y\| \\ &\leq |p_n| 2^{a_n} \frac{C'_{a_n}}{b_n} \|Q_{a_n}\| \|x\| + \frac{3\|T\|}{a_n} \leq \frac{7}{a_n} \end{aligned}$$

since $\|T\| \leq 2$, $|p_n| \leq D_{a_n}$ which depends only on a_n , $\|Q_{a_n}\| \leq M$ by Fact 3.5, and b_n is very large with respect to a_n . Then, since the degree of q_n is less than $a_n+b_n+1 = l_n$, there exists a $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that $|p_{k,n} - q_n| \leq \varepsilon_n$. If ε_n , which is chosen after the construction of

the (a)- and (b)-working intervals at step n , is so small that $\varepsilon_n < \frac{1}{\|Q_{a_n}\|} 4^{-\nu_n}$ for instance, we get that

$$\|p_{k,n}(T) - q_n(T)\| < \frac{1}{\|Q_{a_n}\|} 4^{-\nu_n} 2^{a_n},$$

so that

$$\|p_{k,n}(T)Q_{a_n}x - q_n(T)Q_{a_n}x\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Hence

$$(4) \quad \|p_{k,n}(T)Q_{a_n}x - TQ_{a_n}y\| \leq \frac{8}{a_n}.$$

Thus

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - Ty\| &\leq \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| + \|(T^{c_{k,n}} - p_{k,n}(T))Q_{\nu_n}x\| \\ &+ \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{a_n})x\| + \|p_{k,n}(T)Q_{a_n}x - TQ_{a_n}y\| \\ &+ \|T(I - Q_{a_n})y\|. \end{aligned}$$

We know how to control all the terms except the third one, which we now proceed to estimate: we have $(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{a_n})x = \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{a_n})x\| &\leq \|p_{k,n}(T) - q_n(T)\| \|\pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \\ &+ \|q_n(T)\pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Now $|p_{k,n} - q_n| < \varepsilon_n$ is so small that the first term in this sum is very small (recall again that ε_n is chosen after the (a)- and (b)-parts of the construction at step n , and that it can be chosen so small as to compensate the norms of Q_{ν_n} and Q_{a_n} , as well as $\|T\|^{\nu_n}$). We can ensure for instance that

$$(6) \quad \|p_{k,n}(T) - q_n(T)\| \|\pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

The second term is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_n(T) \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| &\leq \|p_n(T)\| \left\| \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x \right\| \\ &\leq D_{a_n} C_{a_n}^{(a_n-j_n+1)(a_n-j_n+1)!^2} 2^{a_n} \left\| \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

So it remains to estimate the quantity $\left\| \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x \right\|$. But exactly the same proof as in [12, Lemma 4.9] shows that $\|T^{b_n+1} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \leq 2\|x\|$ for every $x \in X$. Hence

Proposition 3.9. — *For every $n \geq 1$ and every $x \in X$,*

$$\left\| \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x \right\| \leq \frac{2}{b_n} \|x\|.$$

So by taking b_n large enough we can make sure that

$$(7) \quad \left\| p_n(T) \frac{T^{b_n+1}}{b_n} \pi_{[a_n+1, \nu_n]}x \right\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Putting this into (5), we get that for every n there exists a $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - Ty\| &\leq 100\|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\| + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{8}{a_n} + 2\|(I - Q_{a_n})y\| \\ &\leq 100\|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\| + \frac{10}{a_n} + 2\|(I - Q_{a_n})y\| \end{aligned}$$

where the estimates of the first four terms in (5) follow respectively from (2) in Proposition 3.3, Fact 3.1 with δ_n sufficiently small, (6) and (4). For any fixed couple (x, y) , the terms $\|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\|$ and $\|(I - Q_{a_n})y\|$ (by Fact 3.5) are also very small when n is large. Hence Ty belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{Orb}}(x, T)$. If $j_n(y) \leq j_n(x)$ for infinitely many n , we prove in exactly the same way that $Tx \in \overline{\mathcal{Orb}}(y, T)$. Property (P2) is proved.

3.3. Proof of Property (P3). — In order to show that Property (P3) holds true, a key step is to prove the following proposition:

Proposition 3.10. — *For any vector x with $\|x\| = 1$ and any integer $n_0 \geq 1$, there exists an $n \geq n_0$ and a polynomial of degree less than a_n , with $|p_n|$ bounded by a constant depending only on a_n , such that*

$$\|p_n(T)Q_{a_n}x - e_{a_n-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Indeed, supposing for the moment that Proposition 3.10 is proved, the same argument as in the proof of Property (P2) above, starting from (3) with $y = Q_{a_n}y = e_{a_n-1}$, shows that for every $n_0 \geq 1$ there exist an $n \geq n_0$ and a $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that

$$(9) \quad \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_{a_n}\| \leq \frac{10}{a_n} + 100\|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|.$$

Now by Fact 2.1 we have $\|e_{a_n} - e_0\| < \varepsilon$, so we eventually obtain that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_0\| < \varepsilon + \frac{10}{a_n} + 100\|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|.$$

Since this is true for infinitely many n , this implies that the distance of the orbit of x to e_0 is less than ε . So Property (P3) is proved for any vector x with $\|x\| = 1$. In order to show that Property (P3) holds true for any non-zero vector $x \in X$, we only need to observe that by Property (P1), the closures of the orbits of the two vectors x and $\frac{x}{\|x\|}$ coincide.

So our aim is to prove Proposition 3.10. For this the strategy is to show that if x is a vector of X with $\|x\| = 1$, there exist infinitely many n such that for some $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$, $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)|$ is not too small. We will then check that Fact 3.7 can be applied in order to get a polynomial p_n with suitable properties such that $\|p_n(T)Q_{a_n}x - e_{a_n-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n}$.

So here is the main statement we need in order to prove Proposition 3.10:

Proposition 3.11. — *For every sequence $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of positive real numbers increasing sufficiently rapidly, the following statement holds true:*

for any vector x in X with $\|x\| = 1$ and any integer $n_0 \geq 1$, there exists an $n \geq n_0$ and an integer $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

Observe that the difference between the statements of Fact 3.6 and Proposition 3.11 is that we are looking here for a $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ (and not a $j \in [0, a_n]$, as in Fact 3.6) such that $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)|$ is not too small. The reason for requiring that j belongs to $[0, a_n - 1]$ is that the method of proof of Property (P2) combined with the statement of Proposition 3.10 yields then a suitable approximation of the vector $Te_{a_n-1} = e_{a_n}$ by vectors of the form $T^{c_k, n}x$. If we only required j to belong to $[0, a_n]$, we would obtain an approximation of the vector $Te_{a_n} = e_{a_n+1}$, which is close to 0 in norm, and such an approximation is not interesting. The reason we obtain an approximation of the vector $Te_{a_n-1} = e_{a_n}$ (and not e_{a_n-1} itself) by vectors of the form $T^{c_k, n}x$ is Fact 3.8, which gives an estimate of $\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)Ty\|$ (and not of $\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)y\|$). Ultimately, this comes from the proof of Proposition 3.9: one has to move the first (b)-working interval by $b_n + 1$ steps (and not b_n) in order to get to the next interval, so as to be able to “damp” properly these intervals in decreasing their lengths and ensure that Proposition 3.9 holds true.

Proof of Proposition 3.11. — Let $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a quickly increasing sequence (how quickly will be seen later on in the proof). Suppose that x with $\|x\| = 1$ is such that for every $n \geq n_0$ and every $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$, $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}$. We have for $x = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x)f_j$

$$\pi_{[0, a_n]}x = \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} f_j^*(x)f_j = \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(x)e_j$$

and

$$Q_{a_n}x = \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} f_j^*(x)f_j - \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}f_{a_n+1}^*(x)e_{a_n} = \sum_{j=0}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(x)e_j - \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}f_{a_n+1}^*(x)e_{a_n}$$

so that

$$e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) = e_j^{*(a_n)}(x) \quad \text{for } j \in [0, a_n - 1]$$

and

$$e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x) = e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}f_{a_n+1}^*(x).$$

If $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}$ for every $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$, then $|e_j^{*(a_n)}(x)| \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}$ for every $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ so that in particular

$$\|\pi_{[0, a_n]}x - e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)e_{a_n}\| \leq \frac{1}{A_n} \sum_{j=0}^{a_n-1} \|e_j\|.$$

If A_n is so large that $\frac{1}{A_n} \sum_{j=0}^{a_n-1} \|e_j\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n}$ for instance, we get that

$$\|\pi_{[0, a_n]}x - e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)e_{a_n}\|$$

tends to zero as n tends to infinity. Hence $e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)e_{a_n}$ tends to x as n tends to infinity. Since $e_{a_n} = e_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k z_{\kappa_k}$, applying the functional f_0^* to both sides of this equality yields that $e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)$ tends to $f_0^*(x) = \gamma$. Now $\|e_{a_n}\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$ for every n , so we get that γe_{a_n} tends to x as n tends to infinity. Since x is of norm 1, we see that γ is non-zero, and thus e_{a_n} converges to $\frac{1}{\gamma}x$. But $e_{a_n} = \alpha_n z_{\kappa_n} + \dots + \alpha_1 z_{\kappa_1} + e_0$, so this implies that the

series $\sum_{j \geq 1} \alpha_j z_{\kappa_j}$ is convergent, which stands in contradiction with our initial assumption that this series is divergent. This proves Proposition 3.11. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.10. — Let us denote by j_n be the smallest integer j in $[0, a_n]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

Then $j_n \leq a_n - 1$. Also

$$\|Q_{a_n}x\| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n+1)!^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sup_{j=0, \dots, j_n-1} \|e_j^{*(a_n)}\|} := \beta_n.$$

Since $\|Q_{a_n}x\| \leq M =: M_n$ by Fact 3.2, it is possible to apply Fact 3.7 so as to get a polynomial p_n of degree at most a_n , with $|p_n| \leq D_{a_n} A_n^{(a_n-j_n+1)!^2(a_n-j_n+1)}$ such that

$$(10) \quad p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)e_j \right) = e_{a_n-1}.$$

Now we have

$$\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)e_j \right\| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}} \|e_j\| \leq a_n \sup_{j=0, \dots, a_n} \|e_j\| \frac{2}{A_n^{(a_n-j_n+2)!^2}}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)e_j \right)\| &\leq \sup_{j=0, \dots, a_n} \|e_j\| \frac{2a_n D_{a_n} 2^{a_n}}{A_n^{(a_n-j_n+2)!^2 - (a_n-j_n+1)!^2(a_n-j_n+1)}} \\ &\leq \frac{D'_{a_n}}{A_n} \end{aligned}$$

for some constant D'_{a_n} depending only on a_n . If A_n is large enough with respect to a_n , we can ensure that

$$(11) \quad \left\| p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)e_j \right) \right\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

So combining (10) and (11), we obtain that

$$\|p_n(T_{a_n})(Q_{a_n}x) - e_{a_n-1}\| < \frac{2}{a_n}.$$

A by now standard argument shows then that

$$\|p_n(T)(Q_{a_n}x) - e_{a_n-1}\| < \frac{3}{a_n}.$$

Proposition 3.10 is proved. \square

Property (P3) follows from Proposition 3.10, and this finishes the proof of Theorem 1.4.

3.4. A fourth Property (P4) of the operators of Theorem 1.4. — The operators of Theorem 1.4 enjoy a fourth property, proved already in [12] (see also [13]), which we mention here for completeness's sake:

Proposition 3.12. — *The operators T of Theorem 1.4 additionally satisfy:*

(P4) *If M is any closed invariant subspace of T , the operator induced by T on M is hypercyclic: there exists an $x \in M$ such that $M = \overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T)$. Consequently, if M and N are two closed invariant subspaces of T with $\{0\} \subsetneq N \subsetneq M$, then N is of infinite codimension in M (and of course of infinite dimension).*

This implies that the set $HC(T)$ of hypercyclic vectors of T has a complement which is contained in a countable union of closed subspaces of infinite codimension in X (this is the same argument as in [12, Section 5.2] and [13, Prop. 2.5]). So $HC(T)^c$ is already extremely small, although possibly still different from $\{0\}$.

4. Operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets on a class of non-reflexive spaces : proof of Theorem 1.1

Let Z be a non-reflexive Banach space admitting a Schauder basis. We know that there exists a Schauder basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of Z with $\inf_{j \geq 1} \|z_j\| > 0$ which has the following property: there exists a positive number δ_0 and a bounded sequence $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of positive real numbers such that

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_j > \delta_0 > 0$$

and

$$(12) \quad \sup_{J \geq 1} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_j \right\| \leq 1.$$

That such a basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ does exist follows immediately from Zippin's result [26], which states that there exists a normalized Schauder basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of Z and a strictly increasing sequence $(\kappa_m)_{m \geq 1}$ of integers such that $\sup_{M \geq 1} \left\| \sum_{m=1}^M z_{\kappa_m} \right\|$ is finite. If α_j is defined for j not belonging to the set $\{\kappa_m ; m \geq 1\}$ as a positive number so small that the series $\sum_{j \notin \{\kappa_m\}} \alpha_j$ is convergent, and as $\alpha_{\kappa_m} = 1$ for each $m \geq 1$, then $\sup_{J \geq 1} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j z_j \right\|$ is finite (and of course $0 < \alpha_j \leq 1$ for each $j \geq 1$). It suffices then to normalize the basis to get the statement above.

The space on which we are going to construct operators without non-trivial invariant closed subsets is of the form $X = \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$ or $X = \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$. Pulling out a copy of either ℓ_p or c_0 , we can suppose that $X = \ell_p \oplus_{\ell_p} \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$, or $X = c_0 \oplus_{\ell_\infty} \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$. Let $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ denote the canonical basis of ℓ_p or c_0 . For each integer $d \geq 1$, we denote by $Z^{(d)}$ the d^{th} copy of the space Z which appears in the infinite direct sum $\bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$ or $\bigoplus_{c_0} Z$, and by $(z_j^{(d)})_{j \geq 1}$ the basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ in this d^{th} copy of Z .

4.1. Definition and boundedness of the operator T . — We keep the notation of Section 2: at step n , vectors f_j and e_j will be constructed for $j \in [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$. The (b)- and (c)-parts of the construction remain the same in spirit (although some technical modifications have to be done in order to cope with the changes in the (a)-part), and the important modification of the proof of Theorem 1.4 concerns the (a)-part: recall that in the construction of Section 2 there was at each step n only one (a)-working interval, which was of the form $[a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1), a_n]$. We will now need several (a)-working intervals, the number of which increases with n . This idea is not new, and is present in all the constructions of Read, but in order to be able to implement it in this new setting one needs to combine it with ideas from [12] concerning the construction of the (c)-part of such operators outside the ℓ_1 -setting. More details about this will be given later on.

Let us now fix some notation: there will be n (a)-working intervals, which we denote by $J_{n,r} = [ra_n, ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r}]$, $r = 1, \dots, n$. We set $\xi_0 = \xi_1 = 0$. Thus $J_{n,1}$ has length $\xi_n + 1$, $J_{n,2}$ has length $\xi_{n-1} + 1$, etc., until $J_{n,n}$ which is the singleton $\{na_n\}$. In order that the forthcoming definitions of f_j for j in the (a)- and (b)-working intervals make sense, we need to set $a_0 = b_0 = 1$. This is not coherent with the fact that $\xi_n + 1 \leq a_n \leq b_n \leq \xi_{n+1}$ for each $n \geq 1$, but this convention will allow us to use simpler notation and to avoid treating separately some cases. We start the real construction at the index $n = 1$, and choose a_1 very much larger than ξ_1 , etc.

Let J_0 be the set $J_0 = [1, +\infty[\setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{r=1}^n J_{n,r}$, and let σ be the unique increasing bijection from J_0 onto the set $[1, +\infty[$.

• **Definition of the vectors f_j :** Let us set $f_0 = g_0$, and $f_j = g_{\sigma(j)}$ for every j belonging to J_0 . Let $(d_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequence defined by $d_1 = 1$ and $d_{n+1} = d_n + \xi_n + 1$ for each $n \geq 1$. For $j \in [ra_n, ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r}]$, $r = 1 \dots n$, let us set

$$f_j = z_r^{(d_{n-r+1} + j - ra_n)}.$$

In other words $f_{ra_n} = z_r^{(d_{n-r+1})}$, which belongs to the d_{n-r+1}^{th} copy of Z . When defining the vectors f_{ra_n+l} , we shift the vector $z_r^{(d_{n-r+1})}$ to the l^{th} next copy of Z , which is $Z^{(d_{n-r+1}+l)}$.

Thus at step n of the construction, the vectors $z_r^{(d)}$ appear in the sequence $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ for the following values of r and d : $1 = d_1 \leq d < d_2$ and $1 \leq r \leq n$, then $d_2 \leq d < d_3$ and $1 \leq r \leq n-1$, etc... until $d_n \leq d < d_{n+1}$ and $r = 1$. More precisely: if $m \geq 1$ and $d_m \leq d < d_{m+1}$, then

$$z_r^{(d)} = f_{ra_{m+r-1}+d-d_m} \quad \text{for any } r \geq 1.$$

Hence all vectors $z_r^{(d)}$ eventually appear in the sequence $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$. Moreover, since we do not change the order of the vectors z_r within a fixed copy $Z^{(d)}$ of Z , and $X = \ell_p \oplus \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$ or $X = c_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$, it is not difficult to see that the sequence $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ thus defined is a Schauder basis of X . We will denote as usual for $N \geq 1$ by $\pi_{[0,N]}$ the canonical projection onto the first $N+1$ vectors of the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$. Then $\sup_{N \geq 1} \|\pi_{[0,N]}\|$ is finite.

If $1 \leq p < +\infty$, we denote by P_0 the projection of X onto the isolated ℓ_p space, and, for each $d \geq 1$, by $P_{Z^{(d)}}$ the projection of X onto the d^{th} copy $Z^{(d)}$ of Z . We have then

that for every $x \in X$,

$$(13) \quad \|x\| = \left(\|P_0 x\|^p + \sum_{d \geq 1} \|P_{Z^{(d)}} x\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

A similar formula holds true in the case where $X = c_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$.

Just as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, we will now define a sequence $(e_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of vectors such that $e_0 = f_0$ and $\text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_j] = \text{sp}[f_0, \dots, f_j]$ for each $j \geq 1$. Then the operator T on X will be defined as usual by setting $Te_j = e_{j+1}$ for each $j \geq 0$.

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in an (a)-working interval:** At step $n \geq 1$, a_n is chosen extremely large with respect to ξ_n . For each $r \in [1, n]$ and each j belonging to the interval $J_{n,r} = [ra_n, ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r}]$, we define e_j by the relation

$$f_j = \frac{a_{n-r}}{\alpha_r} (e_j - e_{j-ra_n+(r-1)a_{n-1}}).$$

We mention here already the analogue of Fact 2.1, which will be crucial in the sequel of the proof in order to prove that e_0 belongs to the closure of the orbit of any non-zero vector x of X .

Fact 4.1. — For any integers $n \geq 1$ and $N \in [0, n-1]$, we have

$$(14) \quad e_{(n-N)a_n} = \frac{1}{a_N} \sum_{k=1}^{n-N} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{N+1})} + e_0,$$

from which it follows that

$$(15) \quad \|e_{(n-N)a_n} - e_0\| \leq \frac{1}{a_N}.$$

Proof. — By definition of e_{ra_n} we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ra_n} &= \frac{\alpha_r}{a_{n-r}} f_{ra_n} + e_{(r-1)a_{n-1}} = \frac{\alpha_r}{a_{n-r}} f_{ra_n} + \frac{\alpha_{r-1}}{a_{n-r}} f_{(r-1)a_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_1}{a_{n-r}} f_{a_{n-r+1}} + e_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{a_{n-r}} \left(\alpha_r z_r^{(d_{n-r-1})} + \alpha_{r-1} z_{r-1}^{(d_{n-r-1})} + \dots + \alpha_1 z_1^{(d_{n-r-1})} \right) + e_0. \end{aligned}$$

Applying this with $r = n - N$ (which belongs to the set $[1, n]$) yields the expression of $e_{(n-N)a_n}$ in (14). The estimate (15) is an immediate consequence of our assumption (12) that

$$\left\| \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_k z_k \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_k z_k^{(d)} \right\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for each } r \geq 1 \text{ and } d \geq 1.$$

□

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a (b)-working interval:** The (b)-working intervals are the same in spirit as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, but their definition needs to be adjusted to the introduction of n (a)-working intervals instead of just one. Let us set $\mu_n = na_n$, which is the index corresponding to the end of the last (a)-working interval. The (b)-working intervals are the intervals $[r(b_n + 1), rb_n + \mu_n]$, $r = 1, \dots, \mu_n$, where b_n is extremely large with respect to a_n . The first of these intervals has length μ_n , the second length $\mu_n - 1$, etc... until the very last one which is just the singleton $\{\mu_n(b_n + 1)\}$. We

denote by $\nu_n = \mu_n(b_n + 1)$ this last element. For j belonging to one of these intervals $[r(b_n + 1), rb_n + \mu_n]$, $r = 1, \dots, \mu_n$, e_j is defined as in the construction of Section 2 by the relation

$$f_j = e_j - b_n e_{j-b_n}.$$

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a (c)-working interval:** The definition of the (c)-working intervals is exactly the same as in Section 2, except that the value of ν_n has changed: $\nu_n = \mu_n(b_n + 1)$, which is the index corresponding to the end of the last (b)-working interval. The sequence $(p_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ of polynomials forms an ε_n -net of the closed ball of $\mathbb{K}_{\nu_n}[\zeta]$ of radius 2 for the norm $|\cdot|$, and $(c_{k,n})_{1 \leq k \leq k_n}$ is a sequence of integers with $c_{1,n} \ll c_{2,n} \ll \dots \ll c_{k_n,n}$ for each $n \geq 1$. The (c)-intervals are the intervals $I_{s_1, \dots, s_{k_n}} = [s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n}, s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n]$ where $0 \leq s_j \leq h_n$ with $|s| = s_1 + \dots + s_{k_n} \geq 1$. The integer h_n is chosen in the same way as in Section 2. If t is the largest integer such that $s_t \geq 1$, e_j is defined for $j \in I_{s_1, \dots, s_{k_n}}$ by the relation

$$f_j = \frac{4^{1-|s|}}{\gamma_n} (e_j - p_{t,n}(T) e_{j-c_{t,n}}),$$

where γ_n is an extremely small positive number depending only on ν_n .

• **Definition of the vectors e_j for j in a lay-off interval:** The definitions are exactly the same as usual: if j belongs to a lay-off interval $[k+1, k+l]$,

$$f_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}(\frac{1}{2}l+k+1-j)} e_j$$

except in the case where the lay-off interval is either the interval $[na_n + 1, b_n]$ or one of the intervals $[rb_n + \mu_n + 1, (r+1)b_n - 1]$, $r = 1, \dots, n-1$, between two (b)-working intervals. For $j \in [na_n + 1, b_n]$, we set

$$f_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}(\frac{1}{2}b_n+na_n+1-j)} e_j,$$

and for $j \in [rb_n + \mu_n + 1, (r+1)b_n - 1]$, $r = 1, \dots, n-1$, we set

$$f_j = 2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}(\frac{1}{2}b_n+rb_n+\mu_n+1-j)} e_j.$$

Then as usual ξ_{n+1} is chosen extremely large with respect to the index which corresponds to the end of the last (c)-working interval.

• **Boundedness of the operator T :** The proof of the fact that T is bounded is extremely similar to that of Proposition 2.2, and we will only outline the cases which are different between the two proofs. The most important difference concerns the (a)-part of the operator.

• if $j \in [ra_n, ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r} - 1]$, $r = 1, \dots, n$, we have $Tf_j = f_{j+1}$. Recalling that $f_j = z_r^{(d_{n-r+1}+j-ra_n)}$ for such values of j , this means that T maps $z_r^{(d_{n-r+1}+j-ra_n)}$ to $z_r^{(d_{n-r+1}+j+1-ra_n)}$, which is the same vector z_r but in the next copy of Z .

• we now have to consider the case where j is a right endpoint of one of the (a)-intervals $J_{n,r}$: if $j = ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r}$, $r = 1, \dots, n$, then

$$Tf_{ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}} = \frac{a_{n-r}}{\alpha_r} (e_{ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}+1} - e_{(r-1)a_{n-1}+\xi_{n+1-r}+1})$$

so that

$$\|Tf_{ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}}\| \lesssim \frac{a_{n-r}}{\alpha_r} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_n}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}\right) \lesssim a_{n-1} 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}$$

which is very small if a_{n-1} is sufficiently small at step $n-1$. Indeed if $r \in [2, n]$, the index $(r-1)a_{n-1} + \xi_{n+1-r} + 1$ is in the beginning of a lay-off interval whose length is at least roughly a_{n-1} (b_{n-1} in the case where $r = n$), and if $r = 1$ we have

$$\|e_{\xi_n+1}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_n}} \leq 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}.$$

This can be rewritten in the following way:

- if $d \geq 1$ is not of the form $d = d_m - 1$ for some $m \geq 2$, then

$$Tz_r^{(d)} = z_r^{(d+1)} \quad \text{for each } r \geq 1;$$

- if $d = d_m - 1$ for some $m \geq 2$, then $z_r^{(d_m-1)} = f_{ra_{m+r-2}+\xi_{m-1}}$, so that

$$\|Tz_r^{(d)}\| \lesssim \frac{a_{m-2}}{\alpha_r} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{m+r-3}}} \leq \frac{a_{m+r-3}}{\alpha_r} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{m+r-3}}} \quad \text{for each } r \geq 1$$

if $m \geq 3$, while

$$\|Tz_r^{(1)}\| \lesssim \frac{1}{\alpha_r} (2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_r}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_{r-1}}}) \quad \text{for each } r \geq 1$$

if $m = 2$ (recall that by convention $b_0 = 1$).

It follows from these estimates that for any fixed positive number ρ we can ensure, by taking at each step n the quantities a_n and b_n sufficiently large, that

$$\sum_{m \geq 2} \sum_{r \geq 1} \|Tz_r^{(d_m-1)}\| < \rho.$$

That T is bounded is now clear: T acts on $\bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z^{(d)}$ (or $\bigoplus_{c_0} Z^{(d)}$) as a shift of $Z^{(d)}$ to the next copy $Z^{(d+1)}$, except in the case where $d = d_m - 1$ for some $m \geq 2$, in which case T crushes the unit ball of $Z^{(d)}$ to something very small in norm. So for any $x \in X$ we have

$$\|T(\sum_{j \notin J_0} f_j^*(x)f_j)\| \leq (1 + \rho)\|x\|.$$

Since the same estimates as in Section 2 show that

$$\|T(\sum_{j \in J_0} f_j^*(x)f_j)\| \leq M\|x\|$$

for some positive constant M , it follows that T is bounded as required.

4.2. Proof of Theorem 1.1. — We follow the pattern of the proof of Theorem 1.4, and we will see which modifications need to be made in order to show that all non-zero vectors x of X are hypercyclic for T .

For each integer $j \geq 0$, let $F_j = \text{sp}[f_0, \dots, f_j] = \text{sp}[e_0, \dots, e_j]$. First observe that Fact 3.1 still holds true in this context:

Fact 4.2. — *For each $n \geq 1$, fix δ_n to be a very small positive number. If at each step n the quantity γ_n is chosen small enough in the construction of the (c)-working intervals, then*

$$\|T^{C_{k,n}}y - p_{k,n}(T)y\| \leq \delta_n\|y\| \quad \text{for all } y \in F_{\nu_n} \text{ and all } k = 1, \dots, k_n.$$

As a consequence, we obtain already that e_0 is a hypercyclic vector for T .

In order to obtain the crucial tail estimates for the norm of $T^{c_k, n}$, we need, as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, to introduce a projection Q_{ν_n} on F_{ν_n} . As previously, the role of Q_{ν_n} is to take away from $[\nu_n + 1, +\infty[$ the integers j for which the vector $T^{c_k, n} f_j$ is not manageable. It is defined as follows:

$$Q_{\nu_n} f_j = \begin{cases} f_j & \text{if } j \leq \nu_n \\ -\frac{a_{n+1}-r}{\alpha_r} e_{j-ra_{n+1}+(r-1)a_n} & \text{if } j \in [ra_{n+1}, ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}], r = 2, \dots, n+1 \\ 0 & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

Hence

$$(I - Q_{\nu_n}) f_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j \leq \nu_n \\ \frac{a_{n+1}-r}{\alpha_r} e_j & \text{if } j \in [ra_{n+1}, ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}], r = 2, \dots, n+1 \\ f_j & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

Since $j - ra_{n+1} + (r-1)a_n$ belongs to the interval $[(r-1)a_n, (r-1)a_n + \xi_{n+2-r}]$ which is contained in $[0, na_n] = [0, \mu_n]$, hence in $[0, \nu_n]$, for each $r = 2, \dots, n+1$, Q_{ν_n} is a projection of X onto F_{ν_n} (remark that it is important here that r be larger than 2). In a similar way we define Q_{μ_n} as

$$Q_{\mu_n} f_j = \begin{cases} f_j & \text{if } j \leq \mu_n \\ -\frac{a_{n+1}-r}{\alpha_r} e_{j-ra_{n+1}+(r-1)a_n} & \text{if } j \in [ra_{n+1}, ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}], r = 2, \dots, n+1 \\ 0 & \text{in all the other cases.} \end{cases}$$

Then we see as above that Q_{μ_n} is a projection onto F_{μ_n} , and $Q_{\nu_n} = Q_{\mu_n} + \pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}$. We first need an estimate on the norms of Q_{μ_n} and Q_{ν_n} :

Fact 4.3. — *There exists for each $n \geq 1$ a constant M_{a_n} depending only on a_n such that $\|Q_{\nu_n}\| \leq M_{a_n}$ and $\|Q_{\mu_n}\| \leq M_{a_n}$.*

Proof. — For every vector $x \in X$ we have

$$Q_{\nu_n} x = \pi_{[0, \nu_n]} x - \sum_{r=2}^{n+1} \sum_{j=ra_{n+1}}^{ra_{n+1}+\xi_{n+2-r}} f_j^*(x) \frac{a_{n+1}-r}{\alpha_r} e_{j-ra_{n+1}+(r-1)a_n}.$$

For $j \in [ra_{n+1}, ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}]$, $\|f_j^*\| \leq \sup_{k \geq 1} \|z_k^*\|_{Z^*}$. Also, there exists a positive constant M such that $\sup_{n \geq 1} \|\pi_{[0, \nu_n]} x\| \leq M \|x\|$ for every vector $x \in X$. Renaming constants if necessary, we have

$$\|Q_{\nu_n} x\| \leq M \|x\| \left(1 + a_n \frac{n \xi_n}{\inf_{r=2, \dots, n+1} \alpha_r} \sup_{j=0, \dots, na_n} \|e_j\| \right) \leq M_{a_n} \|x\|$$

where M_{a_n} depends only on a_n . The same kind of estimate holds true for the norm of Q_{μ_n} . \square

Thanks to the projections Q_{ν_n} , it is possible to obtain, as in Proposition 3.3, tail estimates for the operators $T^{c_{k,n}}$, $1 \leq k \leq k_n$.

Proposition 4.4. — *It is possible to ensure that for every $n \geq 1$, every $k \in [1, k_n]$ and every $x \in X$,*

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \leq 103 \|x\|.$$

Proof. — Just as usual, we have to compute exactly or estimate the size of the vectors $T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j$ for $j > \nu_n$. As the estimates are rather intricate, we split them into several cases.

Case 1: $j \in [\nu_n + 1, a_{n+1} - c_{k,n} - 1]$. The computations and estimates of $T^{c_{k,n}}f_j$ in this case are the same as usual, and we refer the reader to the proof of [12, Proposition 2.2] for these.

Case 2: $j \in [a_{n+1} - c_{k,n}, a_{n+1} - 1]$. In this case we have $T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = \lambda_j e_{j+c_{k,n}}$, where $\lambda_j \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$. Since $j + c_{k,n}$ belongs to the interval $[a_{n+1}, a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1}]$, we have $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim \sup_{l=0 \dots \xi_{n+1}} \|e_l\|$, from which it follows that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$$

if a_{n+1} is large enough.

Case 3: $j \in [a_{n+1}, a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1}]$. Then $(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j = f_j$ so we have to estimate $\|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\|$. There are two subcases to consider.

– **Case 3a:** $j + c_{k,n} \in [a_{n+1}, a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1}]$. This is the case except when j lies in the end of the interval $[a_{n+1}, a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1}]$. In this case $T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = f_{j+c_{k,n}}$.

– **Case 3b:** $j + c_{k,n} > a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1}$. Then

$$T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = \frac{a_n}{\alpha_1}(e_{j+c_{k,n}} - e_{j-a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}}).$$

Since $j + c_{k,n}$ lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval $[a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1} + 1, 2a_{n+1} - 1]$,

$$\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}.$$

Also, $\xi_{n+1} < j + c_{k,n} - a_{n+1} \leq \xi_{n+1} + c_{k,n}$, so the index $j + c_{k,n} - a_{n+1}$ lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval $[\xi_{n+1} + 1, a_{n+1} - 1]$, and $\|e_{j-a_{n+1}+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$, so that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$$

as before.

Case 4: j belongs to one of the lay-off intervals $[ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1-r} + 1, (r+1)a_{n+1} - 1]$ for some $r = 1, \dots, n$. There are again two different subcases to consider here.

– **Case 4a:** $j + c_{k,n} \in [ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1-r} - 1, (r+1)a_{n+1} - 1]$. Then

$$T^{c_{k,n}}f_j = 2^{\frac{c_{k,n}}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}-\xi_{n+1-r}+1}}} f_{j+c_{k,n}},$$

and the multiplicative coefficient can be made arbitrarily close to 1 if a_{n+1} is large enough.

– **Case 4b:** $j + c_{k,n} > (r+1)a_{n+1} - 1$. Then j belongs to the interval $[(r+1)a_{n+1} - c_{k,n}, (r+1)a_{n+1} - 1]$, which is the end of the lay-off interval $[ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1-r} + 1, (r+1)a_{n+1} - 1]$. Hence

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}} f_j\| = \lambda_j \|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}} \|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\|.$$

Since $j + c_{k,n}$ belongs to the working interval $[(r+1)a_{n+1}, (r+1)a_{n+1} + \xi_{n+1-r}]$, we have

$$e_{j+c_{k,n}} = \frac{\alpha_{r+1}}{a_n} f_{j+c_{k,n}} + e_{j+c_{k,n}-(r+1)a_{n+1}+ra_n}.$$

Thus $\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim \sup_{l=0 \dots \mu_n} \|e_l\|$, from which it follows that if a_{n+1} is sufficiently large,

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}} f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$$

for instance.

Case 5: j belongs to one of the (a)-working intervals $[ra_{n+1}, ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}]$ for some $r \in [2, n+1]$. Then

$$T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j = \frac{a_{n+1-r}}{\alpha_r} e_{j+c_{k,n}}.$$

Observe now that $j + c_{k,n} \geq ra_{n+1} + c_{k,n} > ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}$, because $r \geq 2$ and $\xi_{n+2-r} \leq \xi_n$ (here again, the fact that r is larger than 2 is important). Hence $j + c_{k,n}$ lies in the beginning of a lay-off interval of length at least a_{n+1} , and so

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}.$$

Case 6: j belongs to a lay-off interval or to a (b)- or (c)-working interval at steps $n+1, n+2$, etc. Then the same computations and estimates as in the proof of [12, Proposition 2.2] apply.

Case 7: The only cases which remain to be considered are those when j belongs to an (a)-working interval of the form $[ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$, $r = 1, \dots, n+q$, with $q \geq 2$. Then

$$T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})f_j = T^{c_{k,n}} f_j = \frac{a_{n+q-r}}{\alpha_r} (e_{j+c_{k,n}} - e_{j-ra_{n+q}+(r-1)a_{n+q-1}+c_{k,n}}).$$

There we split again the argument into two separate subcases:

– **Case 7a:** the interval $[ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$ is “long” compared to $c_{k,n}$, i.e. $q - r \geq 0$. In this case if $j + c_{k,n}$ belongs to $[ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$ (which is what happens except when j lies in the end of the interval), then

$$T^{c_{k,n}} f_j = f_{j+c_{k,n}}.$$

If $j + c_{k,n} > ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}$, the same kind of argument as previously shows that

$$\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+q}}}.$$

Also, $j - ra_{n+q} + (r-1)a_{n+q-1} + c_{k,n} > (r-1)a_{n+q-1} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}$, so that

$$\|e_{j-ra_{n+q}+(r-1)a_{n+q-1}+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+q-1}}}.$$

It follows that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}} f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n+q-1}}};$$

– **Case 7b:** the interval $[ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$ is “short” compared to $c_{k,n}$, i.e. $q - r < 0$. Then $j + c_{k,n}$ always lies in the beginning of the lay-off interval which lies after $[ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$, so that

$$\|e_{j+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+q}}}.$$

Lastly, $j - ra_{n+q} + (r-1)a_{n+q-1}$ belongs to $[(r-1)a_{n+q-1}, (r-1)a_{n+q-1} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$, and $j - ra_{n+q} + (r-1)a_{n+q-1} + c_{k,n}$ lies again in the beginning of the lay-off interval which starts at the index $(r-1)a_{n+q-1} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} + 1$. So

$$\|e_{j-ra_{n+q}+(r-1)a_{n+q-1}+c_{k,n}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_{n+q-1}}},$$

and hence

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}} f_j\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{a_{n+q-1}}}.$$

All cases have now been considered, and in order to finish the proof of Proposition 4.4, we have to put together all estimates. It is clear that we can ensure that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{j > \nu_n, j \notin \bigcup_{q \geq 1} \bigcup_{r=1}^{n+q} J_{n+q,r}} f_j^*(x) f_j\| \leq 100 \|x\| \quad \text{for all } x \in X.$$

It remains to estimate

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 1} \sum_{r=1}^{n+q} \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}} f_j^*(x) f_j\|.$$

We have seen that we can ensure for instance that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 1} \sum_{r=q+1}^{n+q} \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}} f_j^*(x) f_j\| \leq \|x\|$$

(this is Case 5 for $q = 1$ and Case 7b of “short” intervals for $q \geq 2$) so that we only have to estimate

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}} f_j^*(x) f_j\|$$

(which corresponds to Case 7a of “long” intervals). Inside this term, we know that we can ensure that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}+1-c_{k,n}}^{ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}} f_j^*(x) f_j\| \leq \|x\|,$$

so that ultimately we have to bound

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q}+\xi_{n+q+1-r}-c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_j\|.$$

Now for $j \in [ra_{n+q}, ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r}]$, $f_j = z_r^{(d_{n+q+1-r}+j-ra_{n+q})}$. We have thus in the case where $X = \ell_p \oplus \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$ (there is an analogous formula for the case where

$X = c_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$), that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\| \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} - c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_j \right\| &= \left\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \sum_{r \geq 1} z_r^{(d)*}(x) z_r^{(d)} \right\| \\
 &= \left(\sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \left\| \sum_{r \geq 1} z_r^{(d)*}(x) z_r^{(d)} \right\|_{Z^{(d)}}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 (16) \qquad &= \left(\sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \|P_{Z^{(d)}} x\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence by (13), we have for every $x \in X$ that

$$(17) \qquad \left\| \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} - c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_j \right\| \leq \|x\|.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} - c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_j\| \\
 &= \left\| \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} - c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_{j+c_{k,n}} \right\| \\
 &= \left\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \sum_{r \geq 1} z_r^{(d)*}(x) z_r^{(d+c_{k,n})} \right\|,
 \end{aligned}$$

because we have seen that the operators $T^{c_{k,n}}$ act simply as a shift on the parts of the basis $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ which are involved here. Using formula (16), we now observe that

$$\left\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \sum_{r \geq 1} z_r^{(d)*}(x) z_r^{(d+c_{k,n})} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{d=d_m}^{d_{m+1}-c_{k,n}-1} \sum_{r \geq 1} z_r^{(d)*}(x) z_r^{(d)} \right\|.$$

Hence by (17), we get that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n}) \sum_{q \geq 2} \sum_{r=1}^q \sum_{j=ra_{n+q}}^{ra_{n+q} + \xi_{n+q+1-r} - c_{k,n}} f_j^*(x) f_j\| \leq \|x\|.$$

So putting things together, we obtain that $\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \leq 103\|x\|$, and we are done. \square

A straightforward but important corollary of Proposition 4.4 is:

Proposition 4.5. — For all $n \geq 1$, all $k \in [1, k_n]$ and all $x \in X$,

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| \leq 103\|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\|.$$

Proof. — Since $\pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x$ belongs to F_{ν_n} , we have $\pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x = Q_{\nu_n}\pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x$, and thus we get that $(I - Q_{\nu_n})(x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x) = (I - Q_{\nu_n})x$. Hence

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| = \|T^{c_{k,n}}(I - Q_{\nu_n})(x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x)\| \leq 103 \|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|$$

by Proposition 4.4. \square

Let now x be any vector of X . If we apply Fact 4.2 to the vector $Q_{\nu_n}x$ (which belongs to F_{ν_n}), we get that for each $n \geq 1$ and $k \in [1, k_n]$,

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}(Q_{\nu_n}x) - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x)\| \leq \delta_n \|Q_{\nu_n}x\| \leq \delta_n \|Q_{\nu_n}\| \|x\| \leq \delta_n M_{a_n} \|x\|$$

by Fact 4.3. Recalling that δ_n can be made arbitrarily small if γ_n is sufficiently small, that M_{a_n} depends only on a_n and that γ_n is chosen after a_n is fixed, we can ensure that δ_n is so small that $\delta_n M_{a_n} \leq \frac{1}{a_n}$ for instance. Now by Proposition 4.5 we have the tail estimate $\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - T^{c_{k,n}}(Q_{\nu_n}x)\| \leq 103 \|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|$, and thus

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x)\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \|x\| + 103 \|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|.$$

We record this estimate as Proposition 4.6:

Proposition 4.6. — *We can ensure that for every vector $x \in X$, every integers $n \geq 1$ and $k \in [1, k_n]$,*

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x)\| \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \|x\| + 103 \|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|.$$

And this is as far as we can go in this direction: we will not prove that Property (P1) holds true, because one of the ingredients for this is missing. If we wish to prove in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 1.4 that for a given polynomial p with $|p| \leq 2$ there exists for sufficiently large n an integer $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that $\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p(T)x\|$ is less than a given ε , we need to use the fact that $\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\| = 0$. This was rather easy to prove under the assumption of Theorem 1.4 (this is Fact 3.4) thanks to the simple form of the projection Q_{ν_n} which was modifying only the vector $f_{a_{n+1}}$. In the present context the situation is much more intricate, since $Q_{\nu_n}f_j$ is different from f_j on quite a big set of indices j .

Of course, since we are going to prove that any non-zero vector $x \in X$ has dense orbit under the action of T , Property (P1) will ultimately hold, but for a different reason than in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

The next step in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is to prove an analogue of Proposition 3.11, namely that if $x \in X$ is any vector of norm 1, some coordinate in the (e_j) -basis of F_{μ_n} of one of the vectors $Q_{\mu_n}x$ must be “large” (i.e. not too small) for arbitrarily large n . Recall that F_{μ_n} is the linear span of the vectors e_0, \dots, e_{μ_n} , and that we denote for each $n \geq 0$ and each $j \in [0, \mu_n]$ by $e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(y)$ the j^{th} coordinate of a vector y of F_{μ_n} in the basis $(e_j)_{j=0, \dots, \mu_n}$:

$$y = \sum_{j=0}^{\mu_n} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(y) e_j.$$

Proposition 4.7. — *Let x be a vector of X with $\|x\| = 1$. If $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence of integers such that each A_n is sufficiently large with respect to a_n , there exists for each integer $N \geq 1$ an integer $n \geq N + 2$ such that the following property holds true:*

there exists an integer $j \in [0, (n - N)a_n - 1]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

Proof. — Suppose that $N \geq 1$ is such that for all $n \geq N + 2$ and all $j \in [0, (n - N)a_n - 1]$,

$$(18) \quad |e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| < \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j+1)!^2}} < \frac{1}{A_n}.$$

We have

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} Q_{\mu_n}x &= \pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x - \sum_{r=2}^{n+1} \frac{a_{n+1-r}}{\alpha_r} \sum_{j=ra_{n+1}}^{ra_{n+1} + \xi_{n+2-r}} f_j^*(x) e_{j-ra_{n+1}+(r-1)a_n} \\ &= \pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x - \sum_{r=2}^{n+1} \frac{a_{n+1-r}}{\alpha_r} \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{n+2-r}} f_{ra_{n+1}+l}^*(x) e_{(r-1)a_n+l}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us determine $e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)$ for j belonging to one of the (a)-working intervals $[sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$ for $s = 1, \dots, n$. The vector e_j appears in two places in the expression (19) of $Q_{\mu_n}x$:

– it appears in the term $\pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x$, and the only contribution comes from the vector $f_j = \frac{a_{n-s}}{\alpha_s}(e_j - e_{j-sa_n+(s-1)a_{n-1}})$ so that for every $j \in [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$

$$e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(\pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x) = f_j^*(x) \frac{a_{n-s}}{\alpha_s}.$$

– it appears in the second term of (19), and here the only contribution appears when $r = s+1$ and $l = j - sa_n$ (observe that $2 \leq r \leq n+1$, so that there is indeed a contribution). Hence

$$e_j^{*(\mu_n)} \left(\sum_{r=2}^{n+1} \frac{a_{n+1-r}}{\alpha_r} \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{n+2-r}} f_{ra_{n+1}+l}^*(x) e_{(r-1)a_n+l} \right) = \frac{a_{n-s}}{\alpha_{s+1}} f_{(s+1)a_{n+1}+j-sa_n}^*(x).$$

So

$$(20) \quad e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x) = a_{n-s} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_s} f_j^*(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+1}} f_{j-sa_n+(s+1)a_{n+1}}^*(x) \right)$$

for every $j \in [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$. Our assumption (18) thus implies, provided A_n is large enough for each n , that for every such s such that $1 \leq s < n - N$ and every $j \in [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{\alpha_s} f_j^*(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+1}} f_{j-sa_n+(s+1)a_{n+1}}^*(x) \right| < \frac{1}{a_{n-s}} \frac{1}{A_n} \leq \frac{1}{a_{N+1}} \frac{1}{A_n}.$$

Hence we have for every $l \in [0, \xi_{n+1-s}]$ that

$$\left| \frac{1}{\alpha_s} f_{sa_n+l}^*(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+1}} f_{(s+1)a_{n+1}+l}^*(x) \right| < \frac{1}{a_{N+1}} \frac{1}{A_n}.$$

This being true for every $n \geq N + 2$, we can apply it for every $q \geq 0$ with n replaced by $n + q$ and s replaced by $s + q$ ($s + q$ belongs to $[1, n + q - N - 1]$ for each $s \in [1, n - N - 1]$), and we get that

$$\left| \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+q}} f_{(s+q)a_{n+q}+l}^*(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+q+1}} f_{(s+q+1)a_{n+q+1}+l}^*(x) \right| < \frac{1}{a_{N+1}} \frac{1}{A_{n+q}}$$

for each $q \geq 0$ and $s \in [1, n - N - 1]$. Adding the first q such inequalities, we get that for each $s \in [1, n - N - 1]$, $l \in [0, \xi_{n+1-s}]$ and $q \geq 1$,

$$(21) \quad \left| \frac{1}{\alpha_s} f_{sa_n+l}^*(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha_{s+q}} f_{(s+q)a_{n+q}+l}^*(x) \right| < \frac{1}{a_{N+1}} \left(\frac{1}{A_n} + \frac{1}{A_{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{A_{n+q-1}} \right) < \frac{1}{a_{N+1}} \frac{2}{A_n}$$

if the sequence (A_n) grows sufficiently quickly.

Let us now fix integers $s \geq 1$, $n \geq s + (N + 1)$ and $l \in [0, \xi_{n+1-s}]$. Then (21) implies that for every $q \geq 1$,

$$|f_{(s+q)a_{n+q}+l}^*(x)| \geq \alpha_{s+q} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_s} |f_{sa_n+l}^*(x)| - \frac{2}{a_{N+1}A_n} \right).$$

Suppose that

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_s} |f_{sa_n+l}^*(x)| - \frac{2}{a_{N+1}A_n} > 0,$$

and recall our assumption that $\limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_j > \delta_0 > 0$, which has never been used until this point. It implies that

$$\limsup_{q \rightarrow +\infty} |f_{(s+q)a_{n+q}+l}^*(x)| \geq \delta_0 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_s} |f_{sa_n+l}^*(x)| - \frac{2}{a_{N+1}A_n} \right) > 0.$$

But $(s + q)a_{n+q} + l$ tends to infinity as q tends to infinity, and so $\limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} |f_j^*(x)| > 0$, which is a contradiction since $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is a Schauder basis of X . We thus come to the conclusion that

$$|f_{sa_n+l}^*(x)| \leq \frac{2\alpha_s}{a_{N+1}A_n}$$

for every $s \geq 1$, $n \geq s + (N + 1)$ and $l \in [0, \xi_{n+1-s}]$. This means that $|f_j^*(x)|$ is very small, in a way which can be quantified, for every j in the intervals $[a_{N+2}, a_{N+2} + \xi_{N+2}]$, $[a_{N+3}, a_{N+3} + \xi_{N+3}]$, $[2a_{N+3}, 2a_{N+3} + \xi_{N+2}]$, etc... and more generally in any interval of the form $[sa_{N+q}, sa_{N+q} + \xi_{N+q-s+1}]$, where $q \geq 2$ and $s \in [1, q - 1]$.

Let us now consider, for $n \geq N + 2$, the vector

$$\pi_{[0, \mu_n]} x = \sum_{j=0}^{\mu_n} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j.$$

Recall first that

$$(22) \quad e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) = e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n} x) \quad \text{for every } j \in [0, \mu_n] \setminus \bigcup_{s=1}^n [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$$

and that, by (22), we have for every $s = 1 \dots n$ and every $j \in [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$ that

$$e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) = e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n} x) + \frac{a_{n-s}}{\alpha_{s+1}} f_{j-sa_n+(s+1)a_{n+1}}^*(x).$$

Now we have seen that

$$|f_{(s+1)a_{n+1}+l}^*(x)| \leq \frac{2\alpha_{s+1}}{a_{N+1}A_{n+1}}$$

for every $0 \leq s \leq n - N - 1$ and every $l \in [0, \xi_{n+1-s}]$. Hence

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) - e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \leq 2 \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{N+1}A_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{A_n} \quad \text{for every } j \in \bigcup_{s=1}^{n-N-1} [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}]$$

if A_n is chosen sufficiently large. Combining this with (22), we get that

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) - e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{A_n} \quad \text{for every } j \in [0, \mu_n] \setminus \bigcup_{s=n-N}^n [sa_n, sa_n + \xi_{n+1-s}].$$

Recall now that our initial assumption implies that $|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| < \frac{1}{A_n}$ for every j belonging to the interval $[0, (n - N)a_n - 1]$. So

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x)| < \frac{2}{A_n} \quad \text{for every } j \in [0, (n - N)a_n - 1].$$

Hence

$$\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{(n-N)a_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j \right\| \leq \frac{2(n-N)a_n}{A_n} \cdot \sup_{j=0, \dots, \mu_n} \|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}\| \cdot \|e_j\| < \frac{1}{a_n}$$

if A_n is sufficiently large. Observe also that for each j belonging to one of the lay-off intervals $[ra_n + \xi_{n+1-r} + 1, (r+1)a_n - 1]$, $r = n - N, \dots, n - 1$, we have $f_j = \lambda_j e_j$ for some scalar λ_j , and that

$$e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(\pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x) = \lambda_j f_j^*(x), \quad \text{i.e.} \quad e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(\pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x) e_j = f_j^*(x) f_j.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x &= \sum_{j=0}^{(n-N)a_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j + \sum_{r=n-N}^{n-1} \sum_{j=ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}+1}^{(r+1)a_n-1} f_j^*(x) f_j \\ &+ \sum_{r=n-N}^{n-1} \sum_{j=ra_n}^{ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{(n-N)a_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j \right\| < \frac{1}{a_n}$$

and (in the case where $X = \ell_p \oplus \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$)

$$\left\| \sum_{r=n-N}^{n-1} \sum_{j=ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}+1}^{(r+1)a_n-1} f_j^*(x) f_j \right\| = \left(\sum_{r=n-N}^{n-1} \sum_{j=ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}+1}^{(r+1)a_n-1} |f_j^*(x)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

which tends to 0 as n tends to infinity, we obtain that

$$\left\| \pi_{[0, \mu_n]}x - \sum_{r=n-N}^{n-1} \sum_{j=ra_n}^{ra_n+\xi_{n+1-r}} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_j \right\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty,$$

i.e.

$$\left\| \pi_{[0, \mu_n]} x - \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_{(n-q)a_n+l} \right\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Recall now that by Fact 4.1,

$$e_{(n-q)a_n} = \frac{1}{a_q} \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1})} + e_0,$$

so that

$$e_{(n-q)a_n+l} = \frac{1}{a_q} \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} + e_l \quad \text{for every } l \in [0, \xi_{q+1}].$$

Thus

$$(23) \quad \left\| \pi_{[0, \mu_n]} x - \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_l - \sum_{q=1}^N \frac{1}{a_q} \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} \right) \right\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Since all the terms $e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_l$ in the second sum in the expression above belongs, whatever the value of n, q and l , to the finite-dimensional vector space $F_{\xi_{N+1}}$, there exists an integer r_0 independent of q, l and n such that

$$z_{r_0}^{(d_{q+1}+l)*} \left(e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) e_l \right) = 0$$

for every $q \in [1, N]$, $l \in [0, \xi_{q+1}]$ and $n \geq N + 2$. Hence, since for sufficiently large n the index r_0 belongs to $[1, n - q]$ for all q , applying the functional $z_{r_0}^{(d_{q+1}+l)*}$ to both sides of (23) we get that

$$\left| z_{r_0}^{(d_{q+1}+l)*} (\pi_{[0, \mu_n]} x) - \frac{1}{a_q} e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) \alpha_{r_0} \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty,$$

i.e. that

$$(24) \quad e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) \rightarrow \frac{a_q}{\alpha_{r_0}} z_{r_0}^{(d_{q+1}+l)*}(x) := \gamma_{q,l} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty$$

for all $q \in [1, N]$ and $l \in [0, \xi_{q+1}]$. Hence the second term in the display (23) converges to the vector

$$y := \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} \gamma_{q,l} e_l$$

as n tends to infinity. Since $\pi_{[0, \mu_n]} x$ tends to x as n tends to infinity, it follows again from (23) that

$$(25) \quad \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} e_{(n-q)a_n+l}^{*(\mu_n)}(x) \frac{1}{a_q} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} \right) \rightarrow x - y \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Recall now that by (12) we have for each q and l that

$$\left\| \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k \right\| \leq 1.$$

Since the bound on the right-hand side is independent of q and l and we sum only finitely many terms in (25), the combination of (24) and (25) yields that

$$(26) \quad \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{\xi_{q+1}} \gamma_{q,l} \frac{1}{a_q} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} \right) \rightarrow x - y \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Hence, for each $q \in [1, N]$ and each $l \in [0, \xi_{q+1}]$, the sequence

$$\left(\gamma_{q,l} \frac{1}{a_q} \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k^{(d_{q+1}+l)} \right)_{n \geq q+1}$$

converges as n tends to infinity in the $(d_{q+1} + l)^{\text{th}}$ copy $Z^{(d_{q+1}+l)}$ of Z . This means that for each such q and l , the sequence

$$\left(\gamma_{q,l} \frac{1}{a_q} \sum_{k=1}^{n-q} \alpha_k z_k \right)_{n \geq q+1}$$

converges in Z . But since our assumption is that the sequence $(\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k z_k)_{n \geq 1}$ does not converge in Z , this forces $\gamma_{q,l}$ to be equal to zero for each q and l . So $y = 0$, and by (26) we get that $x = y = 0$, which contradicts our assumption that $\|x\| = 1$. This final contradiction proves Proposition 4.7. \square

An important consequence of Proposition 4.7 is Proposition 4.8 below. As in Section 3, we will denote by T_{μ_n} the truncated forward shift on F_{μ_n} defined by $T_{\mu_n} e_j = e_{j+1}$ for every $j \in [0, \mu_n - 1]$ and $T_{\mu_n} e_{\mu_n} = 0$.

Proposition 4.8. — *There exists a sequence $(C_{\mu_n})_{n \geq 1}$ of positive real numbers, with C_{μ_n} depending only on μ_n for each n , such that the following property holds true:*

for every vector $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$ and every integer $N \geq 1$, there exist an integer $n \geq N + 2$ and a polynomial p_n of degree at most μ_n such that

$$|p_n| \leq C_{\mu_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \|p_n(T_{\mu_n})T_{\mu_n}(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Proof. — Let x and $N \geq 1$ be as given. By Proposition 4.7 there exist an $n \geq N + 2$ and a $j \in [0, (n - N)a_n - 1]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j+1)!^2}}$$

where A_n depends only on a_n . So if we write $Q_{\mu_n}x$ as $Q_{\mu_n}x = \sum_{j=0}^{\mu_n} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)e_j$, and if j_n is the smallest integer in $[0, \mu_n]$ such that

$$|e_{j_n}^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2}}$$

then $j_n \leq (n - N)a_n - 1$. We have thus

$$(27) \quad \left\| \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)e_j \right\| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j+1)!^2}} \sup_{j=0,\dots,\mu_n} \|e_j\|$$

$$| \leq \mu_n \sup_{j=0,\dots,\mu_n} \|e_j\| \frac{2}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+2)!^2}}.$$

Now observe that, on the one hand,

$$|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j+1)!^2}}$$

for some $j \in [0, (n - N)a_n - 1]$, and on the other hand $\|Q_{\mu_n}x\| \leq M_{a_n}$ by Fact 3.2. So we have

$$M_{a_n} \geq \|Q_{\mu_n}x\| \geq \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n+1)!^2}} \frac{1}{\sup_{j=0,\dots,\mu_n} \|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}\|}.$$

Also, the two quantities $\inf_{r=1,\dots,n} \|e_{ra_n-1}\|$ and $\sup_{r=1,\dots,n} \|e_{ra_n-1}\|$ are both positive and finite, and they depend only on a_n . Thus if we set

$$\beta_n = \inf \left(\frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n+1)!^2}} \frac{1}{\sup_{j=0,\dots,\mu_n} \|e_j^{*(\mu_n)}\|}, \inf_{r=1,\dots,n} \|e_{ra_n-1}\| \right) > 0$$

and

$$M_n = \sup \left(M_{a_n}, \sup_{r=1,\dots,n} \|e_{ra_n-1}\| \right) < +\infty,$$

β_n and M_n depend only on μ_n , and we have

$$\beta_n \leq \|Q_{\mu_n}x\| \leq M_n \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n \leq \|e_{(n-N)a_n-1}\| \leq M_n.$$

Now, the same proof as that of Fact 3.7, starting from the sequences $(\beta_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(M_n)_{n \geq 1}$ but with a_n replaced by μ_n , shows that there exist a constant D_{μ_n} , depending only on μ_n , and a polynomial p_n of degree at most μ_n with

$$|p_n| \leq D_{\mu_n} A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2(\mu_n-j_n+1)}$$

such that

$$(28) \quad p_n(T_{\mu_n}) \left(\sum_{j=j_n}^{\mu_n} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)e_j \right) = e_{(n-N)a_n-1}.$$

Also, by (27),

$$\left\| p_n(T_{\mu_n}) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x)e_j \right) \right\| \leq |p_n| \|T_{\mu_n}\|^{\mu_n} \mu_n \sup_{j=0,\dots,\mu_n} \|e_j\| \frac{2}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+2)!^2}}$$

$$\leq D'_{\mu_n} \frac{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2(\mu_n-j_n+1)}}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2(\mu_n-j_n+2)^2}}$$

where $D'_{\mu_n} = 2D_{\mu_n} \|T_{\mu_n}\|^{\mu_n} \mu_n \sup_{j=0, \dots, \mu_n} \|e_j\|$ is independent of A_n . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| p_n(T_{\mu_n}) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_n-1} e_j^{*(\mu_n)}(Q_{\mu_n}x) e_j \right) \right\| &\leq D'_{\mu_n} \frac{1}{A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2((\mu_n-j_n+2)^2-(\mu_n-j_n+1))}} \\ &\leq \frac{D'_{\mu_n}}{A_n} < \frac{1}{\|T_{\mu_n}\| a_n} \end{aligned}$$

if A_n is sufficiently large. Putting this estimate together with the equality (28), we obtain that

$$(29) \quad \|p_n(T_{\mu_n})(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n-1}\| < \frac{1}{\|T_{\mu_n}\| a_n}.$$

Also

$$|p_n| \leq D_{\mu_n} A_n^{(\mu_n-j_n+1)!^2(\mu_n-j_n+1)} \leq D_{\mu_n} A_n^{(\mu_n+1)!^2(\mu_n+1)} := C_{\mu_n},$$

and C_{μ_n} depends only on μ_n (A_n is chosen very large once μ_n is fixed, but A_n depends only on the construction until the index μ_n). Applying T_{μ_n} to the inequality (29) yields that

$$\|p_n(T_{\mu_n})T_{\mu_n}(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{1}{a_n},$$

which is the conclusion we were looking for. \square

The proof of Theorem 1.1 follows now rather classical lines. Let x be a vector of X with $\|x\| = 1$, and let $N \geq 1$ be a fixed integer. By Proposition 4.8 above there exists an integer $n \geq N + 2$ and a polynomial p of degree less than μ_n such that $|p_n| \leq C_{\mu_n}$ and

$$\|p_n(T_{\mu_n})T_{\mu_n}(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{1}{a_n}.$$

A standard argument shows then that, provided b_n is large enough,

$$(30) \quad \|p_n(T)T(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{2}{a_n}$$

(the vector $p_n(T)T(Q_{\mu_n}x) - p_n(T_{\mu_n})T_{\mu_n}(Q_{\mu_n}x)$ is supported in the interval $[\mu_n + 1, 2(\mu_n + 1)]$, which is in the beginning of the lay-off interval $[\mu_n, b_n]$). Let now q_n be the polynomial defined by $q_n(\zeta) = \frac{\zeta^{b_n+1}}{b_n} p_n(\zeta)$: we have $|q_n| \leq \frac{C_{\mu_n}}{b_n}$ and the degree of q_n is less than $\mu_n + b_n + 1$, so less than ν_n . Recall the following fact, which is the reason why the (b)-working intervals were introduced in the construction:

Fact 4.9. — *If, for each $n \geq 1$, the integer b_n is sufficiently large with respect to a_n , we have*

$$\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)Ty\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}} \|y\| \quad \text{for every } n \geq 1 \text{ and } y \in F_{\mu_n}.$$

Applying Fact 4.9 to the vector $Q_{\mu_n}x$ (and remembering that $\|x\| = 1$), we get that

$$\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)p_n(T)T(Q_{\mu_n}x)\| \leq |p_n| \|T\|^{\mu_n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}} \|Q_{\mu_n}\| \leq \frac{D''_{\mu_n}}{\sqrt{b_n}}$$

where D''_{μ_n} depends only on μ_n . Hence we can ensure by taking b_n sufficiently large that

$$\|(\frac{T^{b_n}}{b_n} - I)p_n(T)T(Q_{\mu_n}x)\| < \frac{1}{a_n},$$

which in turn combined with (30) yields that

$$(31) \quad \|q_n(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{3}{a_n}.$$

Since $|q_n| \leq \frac{C_{\mu_n}}{b_n}$, we can ensure by taking b_n sufficiently large at each step n that $|q| \leq 2$. Recalling that the degree of q is less than $\mu_n + b_n + 1 < \nu_n$, this implies that if we choose ε_n in the construction of the (c)-part to be less than $4^{-\nu_n}$, there exists a $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that $|p_{k,n} - q_n| < 4^{-\nu_n}$. Then, since the degree of $p_{k,n}$ is less than ν_n , we have

$$\|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x) - q_n(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x)\| \leq 4^{-\nu_n} \|T\|^{\nu_n} \|Q_{\mu_n}\| \leq 2^{-\nu_n} \|Q_{\mu_n}\| < \frac{1}{a_n}$$

if b_n is sufficiently large. So plugging this into (31) yields that

$$(32) \quad \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{4}{a_n}.$$

Our goal is now to replace $Q_{\mu_n}x$ by x in this inequality. Proposition 4.6 gives suitable estimates for the norm of the difference $T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x)$, and these yield that

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| &\leq \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x)\| \\ &+ \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n}x) - p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x)\| \\ &+ \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\mu_n}x) - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| \\ &< \frac{5}{a_n} + 103 \|x - \pi_{[0, \nu_n]}x\| + \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{\mu_n})x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Just as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, the only term we need to estimate now is the last one. We have

$$(34) \quad \begin{aligned} \|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{\mu_n})x\| &= \|p_{k,n}(T)\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \\ &\leq \|(p_{k,n}(T) - q_n(T))\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \\ &+ \|q_n(T)\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \\ &\leq 2^{-\nu_n} + |p_n| 2^{\mu_n} \frac{1}{b_n} \|T^{b_n+1}\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}x\| \\ &\leq 2^{-\nu_n} + \frac{C_{\mu_n} 2^{\mu_n}}{b_n} \|T^{b_n+1}\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}x\|. \end{aligned}$$

But the successive shades of the (b)-working intervals ensure again that

$$\|T^{b_n+1}\pi_{[\mu_n+1, \nu_n]}y\| \leq 2\|y\| \quad \text{for every } y \in X$$

(i.e. that the analogue of Proposition 3.9 is still true in this context), and thus we obtain if b_n is large enough that

$$\|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{\nu_n} - Q_{\mu_n})x\| < \frac{2}{a_n},$$

for instance. Finally,

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_{(n-N)a_n}\| < \frac{7}{a_n} + 103\|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|.$$

We are now almost done: by (15) of Fact 4.1 we have

$$\|e_{(n-N)a_n} - e_0\| < \frac{1}{a_N},$$

and thus we get that there exist $n \geq N + 2$ and $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_0\| &< \frac{1}{a_N} + \frac{7}{a_n} + 103\|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\| \\ &\leq \frac{8}{a_N} + 103 \sup_{n \geq N} \|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since this holds true for any $N \geq 1$, we eventually obtain that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an integer $c \geq 1$ such that $\|T^c x - e_0\| < \varepsilon$. Since e_0 is a hypercyclic vector for T (recall that this follows from Fact 4.2), x is hypercyclic as well. So any vector of norm 1 is hypercyclic for T , and obviously any non-zero vector x is hypercyclic too. This finishes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Remark 4.10. — The reader may have observed that there is a technical difference in the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.1 in the way we incorporate the vectors z_j (or $z_j^{(d)}$, $d \geq 1$) of Z (or $Z^{(d)}$) in the construction. In the proof of Theorem 1.4 the important vector at step n is z_{κ_n} , which appears in the definition of e_{a_n} ; the “useless” vectors z_j for $\kappa_{n-1} < j < \kappa_n$ are incorporated before it, but play no role in the construction. But the advantage of this approach is that the sequence $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded away from 0. In the proof of Theorem 1.1, all vectors $z_j^{(d)}$ play a similar role and are brought in the construction in the same way. On the other hand, we simply know that the inferior limit of the sequence $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is zero. There is no deep reason for this difference, and we could also have carried out the construction of Theorem 1.4 in the same way as that of Theorem 1.1, with at each step n an (a)-working interval reduced to the singleton $\{a_n\}$. The present proof of Theorem 1.4 is however a bit simpler technically, and it also has the advantage of illustrating how one can incorporate useless vectors in a Read’s type construction: it is exactly thanks to this kind of procedure that one can prove Theorem 1.4 (resp. Theorem 1.1) for spaces of the form $Y \oplus \ell_p \oplus Z$ or $Y \oplus c_0 \oplus Z$ (resp. $Y \oplus \bigoplus_{\ell_p} Z$ or $Y \oplus \bigoplus_{c_0} Z$), where Y is any separable Banach space.

5. Some Hilbert space results

We begin this section with the proof of Theorem 1.5, which states the following: if there exists a bounded operator T on the complex Hilbert space ℓ_2 which has no eigenvector and is such that, for some $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, the distance of the space $M_x = \overline{\text{sp}}[T^n x ; n \geq 0]$ to a fixed norm 1 vector g_0 is less than ε for every non-zero vector $x \in \ell_2$, then there exists a bounded operator T' on ℓ_2 which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. The assumption of Theorem 1.5 is equivalent to supposing that the distance of any closed invariant subspace to g_0 is less than ε .

5.1. Proof of Theorem 1.5. — Consider the set \mathcal{L}_1 of non-zero closed subspaces of ℓ_2 which are invariant by T , and set $d_1 = \sup_{M \in \mathcal{L}_1} d(M, g_0)$. By Property (P3), $d_1 \leq \varepsilon$. Choose $L_1 \in \mathcal{L}_1$ such that $d(L_1, g_0) \geq \frac{1}{2}d_1$. Then consider the set \mathcal{L}_2 of non-zero closed subspaces of L_1 which are invariant by T , and set $d_2 = \sup_{M \in \mathcal{L}_2} d(M, g_0)$. Again $d_2 \leq \varepsilon$, and since $\mathcal{L}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{L}_1$, we have $d_2 \leq d_1$. Choose $L_2 \in \mathcal{L}_2$ such that $d(L_2, g_0) \geq \frac{3}{4}d_2$. Since L_2 is a closed subspace of L_1 , we have $d(L_2, g_0) \geq d(L_1, g_0)$. Continuing in this fashion, we construct by induction a decreasing sequence $(L_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of closed subspaces of ℓ_2 such that if \mathcal{L}_n is the set of non-zero closed subspaces of L_{n-1} which are invariant by T , and $d_n = \sup_{M \in \mathcal{L}_n} d(M, g_0)$, then $L_n \in \mathcal{L}_n$ is chosen such that

$$d(L_n, g_0) \geq \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} d_n.$$

The sequence $(d_n)_{n \geq 1}$ decreases to its limit $\inf_{n \geq 1} d_n$, and $d_n \leq \varepsilon$ for each $n \geq 1$ while the sequence $(d(L_n, g_0))_{n \geq 1}$ is increasing. For every $n \geq 1$ we have

$$d_n \geq d(L_n, g_0) \geq \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} d_n.$$

For any $n \geq 1$ let $x_n \in L_n$ be such that

$$\|x_n - g_0\| \leq \frac{2^n + 1}{2^n} d(L_n, g_0) \leq \frac{2^n + 1}{2^n} d_n.$$

Since the sequence $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded in norm, it admits a sub-sequence $(x_{n_k})_{k \geq 1}$ which converges to some vector $x_0 \in \ell_2$ in the weak topology of ℓ_2 . Since

$$(35) \quad \|x_0 - g_0\| \leq \liminf_{n_k \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_{n_k} - g_0\| \leq \liminf_{n_k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{n_k} + 1}{2^{n_k}} d_{n_k}$$

and $d_{n_k} \leq \varepsilon < 1$ for every $n \geq 1$, (35) plus the fact that $\|g_0\| = 1$ imply that x_0 is non-zero, and thus $L = M_{x_0}$ is a non-zero closed subspace of ℓ_2 which is invariant by T .

Let us now compute the distance $d(L, g_0)$ of L to the vector g_0 : since $(L_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a decreasing sequence of subspaces and $x_{n_k} \in L_{n_k}$ for each k , we have that for any $n \geq 1$, x_{n_k} belongs to L_n for k large enough. But now, since L_n is in particular weakly closed this implies, making k tend to infinity, that x_0 belongs to L_n . Hence $L \subseteq L_n$ for every $n \geq 1$, and thus

$$d(L, g_0) \geq d(L_n, g_0) \geq \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} d_n.$$

But since $x_0 \in L_n$ we also have $L \in \mathcal{L}_n$ for every $n \geq 1$, so $d(L, g_0) \leq d_n$. Making n tend to infinity yields that $d(L, g_0) = \inf_{n \geq 1} d_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_n$. Plugging this into (35), we get that $\|x_0 - g_0\| \leq d(L, g_0)$. Also we have that $\|x_0 - g_0\| \geq d(L, g_0)$ (since $x_0 \in L$), and thus $\|x_0 - g_0\| = d(L, g_0)$.

We are now going to show that the operator induced by T on L has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. Suppose that M is a non-zero closed invariant subspace of L . Since $M \subseteq L$ we have $d(M, g_0) \geq d(L, g_0)$. But $M \subseteq L_n$ for every n , so $M \in \mathcal{L}_n$, and thus $d(M, g_0) \leq d_n$ for each $n \geq 1$. It follows from this that $d(M, g_0) = \inf_{n \geq 1} d_n$, i.e. $d(L, g_0) = d(M, g_0)$. Let now $y_0 \in M$ be such that $\|y_0 - g_0\| = d(M, g_0) = d(L, g_0) = \|x_0 - g_0\|$. Then

$$\left\| \frac{x_0 + y_0}{2} - g_0 \right\| \leq d(L, g_0).$$

But now since y_0 belongs to M which is a closed subspace of L , $\frac{x_0+y_0}{2}$ belongs to L , and as a consequence we get that

$$\left\| \frac{x_0 + y_0}{2} - g_0 \right\| \geq d(L, g_0).$$

Hence

$$\left\| \frac{x_0 + y_0}{2} - g_0 \right\| = \|x_0 - g_0\| = \|y_0 - g_0\| = d(L, g_0).$$

Since the norm on ℓ_2 is strictly convex, x_0 and y_0 must be equal. Hence $M_{x_0} = M_{y_0} = L$, and since M contains M_{y_0} we conclude that $M = L$.

Hence we have shown that the operator induced by T on L has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. So either L is a one-dimensional space, which is ruled out by our assumption that T has no eigenvector, or L is infinite-dimensional. Hence L is isometric to ℓ_2 , and this finishes the proof of Theorem 1.5.

5.2. Proof of Corollary 1.6. — It suffices to observe that the assumption that Property (P3) holds true prevents the operator T from having eigenvectors. Indeed, suppose that x_0 is an eigenvector of T , with $Tx_0 = \lambda x_0$ for some scalar λ . The set $\Gamma = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{C} ; \|\alpha x_0 - g_0\| \leq \varepsilon\}$ is non-empty (by Property (P3)), compact, and does not contain 0. It follows that there exists an $R > 0$ such that $\frac{1}{R} \leq |\alpha| \leq R$ for any $\alpha \in \Gamma$. Property (P3) applied to the vectors μx_0 , $\mu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, implies that for each $\mu \neq 0$ there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that $\frac{1}{R} \leq |\mu \lambda^n| \leq R$. Taking $|\mu| > R$ implies that $|\lambda| < 1$, while taking $|\mu| < \frac{1}{R}$ implies that $|\lambda| > 1$, which is contradictory. Hence T has no eigenvector, and Corollary 1.6 follows from Theorem 1.5.

5.3. Proof of Theorem 1.7. — The proof of Theorem 1.7 is a mix of the techniques used in the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.4. The operator T is constructed on the space $H = \ell_2 \oplus \ell_2$. We denote by $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ the canonical basis of the first copy of the space ℓ_2 , and by $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ the canonical basis of the second copy of ℓ_2 . The sequence $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ will play the role of the non semi-boundedly complete basis of Z in the proof of Theorem 1.4, but of course it is now boundedly complete in $\ell_2(\mathbb{N})$. Fix $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and for each $j \geq 1$ denote by α_j the scalar $\alpha_j = \frac{\sqrt{3}\varepsilon}{\pi} \frac{1}{j}$. We have

$$\left\| \sum_{n \geq 1} \alpha_j z_j \right\| = \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{j^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}} < \varepsilon.$$

Set $\kappa_j = j$ for each $j \geq 1$. With these choices of the sequences $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$, $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ and $(\kappa_j)_{j \geq 1}$, we construct the operator T exactly as in the proof of Theorem 1.4 (in particular $e_0 = g_0$). Then T is a bounded operator on H , and we have the following obvious fact:

Fact 5.1. — *For every $n \geq 1$ we have*

$$e_{a_n} = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j + e_0, \quad \text{so that} \quad \|e_{a_n} - e_0\| < \varepsilon.$$

The sequence $(e_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ converges in norm in H to the vector $u_0 + e_0$, where

$$u_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\varepsilon}{\pi} \sum_{j \geq 1} \frac{1}{j} z_j.$$

The convergence of the sequence $(e_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ is the most crucial difference with what happens in the proof of Theorem 1.4. Since $\|e_{a_{n+1}}\| \lesssim 2^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b_n}}$ for each $n \geq 1$, it follows that $T(u_0 + e_0) = 0$. The vector $u_0 + e_0$ being obviously non-zero, T is not an injective operator.

Let us now review the various steps in the proof of Theorem 1.4, and see whether they still hold true or not in this new context. Fact 3.1 is obviously still true, while Fact 3.2 is wrong since the sequence $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is not bounded away from zero. But the same proof shows that

Fact 5.2. — *There exists a positive constant M such that $\|Q_{\nu_n}\| \leq nM$ for each $n \geq 1$.*

The fact that the norm of Q_{ν_n} is a bit larger than previously does not change anything to the relevant parts of the proof (actually, and this was used in the proof of Theorem 1.1, the only important thing is that the norm of Q_{ν_n} is controlled for each $n \geq 1$ by a quantity which depends only on a_n). Thus, going again through the proof, we see that Proposition 3.3 still holds true in this Hilbertian setting.

Now we come to an important difference between the non-reflexive and the Hilbertian cases, which is that, for a vector $x \in H$, $Q_{\nu_n}x$ does not necessarily tend to x as n tends to infinity. Indeed, since

$$\begin{aligned} (I - Q_{\nu_n})x &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}} f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x) e_{a_{n+1}} + \sum_{j > \nu_n, j \neq a_{n+1}} f_j^*(x) f_j \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}\varepsilon} (n+1) f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x) e_{a_{n+1}} + \sum_{j > \nu_n, j \neq a_{n+1}} f_j^*(x) f_j, \end{aligned}$$

$(I - Q_{\nu_n})x$ converges to zero if and only if $(n+1)|f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity, which is of course not always the case (actually, the important point is that $\inf_{n \geq 1} \|(I - Q_{\nu_n})x\|$ may be strictly positive). So Facts 3.4 and 3.5 are not true anymore here. This is a difficulty we already faced in the proof of Theorem 1.1, and so at this point we shift from the proof of Theorem 1.4 to the proof of Theorem 1.1, and observe that Proposition 4.6 holds true here. Also, it is not difficult to check, thanks to the remark above, that if $x \in H$ is a vector such that $(n+1)|f_{a_{n+1}}^*(x)|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity, then the closure of the orbit of x under the action of T coincides with the closure of the linear span of this orbit. In other words, Property (P1) is true for these vectors x . In particular, the vector $e_0 = g_0$ is still a hypercyclic vector for T .

The most important step in the proof of Theorem 1.7 is the following proposition:

Proposition 5.3. — *If $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence of positive real numbers such that each A_n is sufficiently large with respect to a_n , the following statement holds true:*

for any vector x in H with $\|x\| = 1$ which is not colinear to $x_0 = u_0 + e_0$, and for any integer $n_0 \geq 1$, there exist an $n \geq n_0$ and a $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| > \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

It is important to remark that this analogue of Proposition 3.11 cannot hold true for all vectors x of norm 1: if we choose $x_1 = x_0/\|x_0\|$, then

$$\pi_{[0, a_n]}x_0 = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j + e_0 = e_{a_n},$$

so that $Q_{a_n}x_1 = 0$. So the conclusion of Proposition 5.3 does not hold true for the vector x_1 . But these are the only vectors for which such a situation can take place.

Proof of Proposition 5.3. — The beginning of the proof is the same as that of Proposition 3.11. Suppose that $x \in H$, with $\|x\| = 1$, is such that for every $n \geq n_0$ and every $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$,

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}}.$$

The same argument as in the proof of Proposition 3.11 shows then that the quantity $\|\pi_{[0, a_n]}x - e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)e_{a_n}\|$ tends to 0 as n tends to infinity, i.e. that $e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)e_{a_n}$ tends to x . Since $f_0^*(e_{a_n}) = 1$ for each $n \geq 1$, $e_{a_n}^{*(a_n)}(x)$ tends to $f_0^*(x) = \gamma$; moreover, e_{a_n} tends to x_0 as n tends to infinity, and so it follows that $x = \gamma x_0$. So if x is not colinear to x_0 , there exists a $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ such that

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| > \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}},$$

and we are done. \square

We can now come back to the proof of Theorem 1.7. We have to be a bit careful here about the fact that we cannot suppose to start with that $x \in X$ has norm 1: since Property (P1) is not true here, it may happen that the closures of the orbits of x and $\frac{x}{\|x\|}$ do not coincide. So let $x \in H$ be a non-zero vector which is not colinear to $x_0 = u_0 + e_0$, and let n be so large that $2^{-n} \leq \|x\| \leq 2^n$. We follow the proof of either Property (P2) in Section 3 or Proposition 4.8: let n arbitrarily large be such that there exists a $j \in [0, a_n - 1]$ with

$$|e_j^{*(a_n)}(Q_{a_n}x)| > \frac{1}{A_n^{(a_n-j+1)!^2}} \|x\|.$$

We denote by j_n the smallest integer with this property. Then there exists a polynomial p_n of degree at most a_n with $|p_n| \leq D_{a_n} A_n^{(a_n-j_n+1)!^2(a_n-j_n+1)}$ such that

$$p_n(T_{a_n}) \left(\sum_{j=j_n}^{a_n} e_j^{*(a_n)} \left(Q_{a_n} \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) e_j \right) = e_{a_n-1}.$$

If we replace the polynomial p_n by $\frac{p_n}{\|x\|}$, the degree of this new polynomial remains the same, and its modulus is less than $2^n D_{a_n} A_n^{(a_n-j_n+1)!^2(a_n-j_n+1)}$. So replacing D_{a_n} by $2^n D_{a_n}$

in the computations, we can run through exactly the same argument and obtain (since Fact 3.8 is still true here) a $k \in [1, k_n]$ such that

$$\|p_{k,n}(T)(Q_{a_n}x) - e_{a_n}\| < \frac{4}{a_n}$$

(this is (4) applied with $y = e_{a_n-1}$ and the bound $\frac{4}{a_n}$ instead of $\frac{8}{a_n}$ in the proof of Theorem 1.4, or (32) in the proof of Theorem 1.1). As previously, the polynomial $p_{k,n}$ is chosen so that $|p_{k,n} - q_n| < 4^{-\nu_n}$, where q_n is the polynomial defined by $q_n(\zeta) = \frac{\zeta^{b_n+1}}{b_n} p_n(\zeta)$. Combining this with Proposition 4.6, we infer in the same manner as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_{a_n}\| < \frac{5}{a_n} + 103\|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\| + \|p_{k,n}(T)\pi_{[a_n+1,\nu_n]}x\|$$

(this is the analogue of (33)). Using Proposition 3.9 (which is still true here), we get, again as in the proof of Theorem 1.1, that

$$\|T^{c_{k,n}}x - e_{a_n}\| < \frac{7}{a_n} + 103\|x - \pi_{[0,\nu_n]}x\|.$$

It follows that the vector x_0 , which is the limit as n tends to infinity of the vectors e_{a_n} , belongs to the closure of the orbit of x under the action of T . Since $\|u_0\| < \varepsilon$, the distance of $x_0 = u_0 + e_0$, and hence of $\overline{\text{Orb}}(x, T)$, to $g_0 = e_0$ is less than ε , and Property (P3'') of Theorem 1.7 is proved. If $x = \kappa x_0$ for some scalar κ , it is obvious that the span of the orbit of x , which is the line $\mathbb{C}x_0$, comes within ε -distance of the vector g_0 . This finishes the proof of Theorem 1.7.

Remark 5.4. — The proof of Theorem 1.7 shows that any non-trivial invariant subspace of the operator T contains the linear span of the vector x_0 . It is not a new fact that the lattice of invariant subspaces of a bounded operator on the Hilbert space can have such a property: Donoghue constructed in [8] compact weighted backward shifts on $\ell_2(\mathbb{N})$ (equipped with the canonical basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$) whose only non-trivial invariant subspaces were the finite-dimensional spaces $M_j = \text{sp}[g_0, \dots, g_j]$, $j \geq 0$. So in this case each non-trivial invariant subspace contains the vector g_0 . One of the main interests of Theorem 1.7 is that for all non-zero vectors x except those which are colinear to the vector x_0 , with no restriction whatever on the norm of x , the closure of the orbit of x (and not only the space M_x spanned by this orbit) contains x_0 .

6. Operators without non-trivial invariant w^* -closed subspaces on some quasi-reflexive spaces of order 1

Recall that a Banach space X is said to be *quasi-reflexive* of order m , $1 \leq m < +\infty$, when X is a subspace of codimension m of its bidual X^{**} . The most famous example of a quasi-reflexive space is the James space J [14]: it consists of the space of sequences $x = (x_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of c_0 such that

$$\|x\| = \sup_{m \geq 1, 0 \leq p_1 < \dots < p_m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m |x_{p_j} - x_{p_{j+1}}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < +\infty.$$

The sequence $(h_j)_{j \geq 0}$ where $h_j = (\delta_{j,m})_{m \geq 0}$ forms a basis of J which is shrinking (the coordinate functionals $(h_j^*)_{j \geq 0}$ form a basis of the dual space J^*) but not boundedly complete: $\|h_0 + \dots + h_j\| = 1$ for every $j \geq 0$ but the series $\sum_{j \geq 0} h_j$ does not converge in J . We have $J^{**} = J \oplus \text{sp}[x_0^{**}]$, where $x_0^{**} = \sum_{j \geq 0} h_j$. Notice also that J contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 , so that J is isomorphic to $\ell_2 \oplus J$.

6.1. Proof of Theorem 1.8. — Theorem 1.8 states that a counterexample to the Invariant Subspace Problem on a quasi-reflexive space of order 1 would give a counterexample living on a reflexive space. This result relies on the following statement, which highlights the role of weak compactness in the problem:

Proposition 6.1. — *Suppose that there exists a separable Banach space Z and a bounded operator T on Z which is weakly compact and has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace (resp. subset). Then there exists a reflexive separable Banach space X and a bounded operator T_0 on X which has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace (resp. subset).*

Proof. — The proof of Proposition 6.1 is a straightforward consequence of a classical result of Davis, Figiel, Johnson and Pelczynski [6], which states that the weakly compact operator T on Z can be factorized through a reflexive space X : there exist bounded linear operators $A : Z \rightarrow X$ and $B : X \rightarrow Z$ such that $T = BA$. We can suppose that A has dense range (this is obvious), and also that B is injective. Indeed if B is not injective, let X_0 be the kernel of B , and define $A' : Z \rightarrow X/X_0$ and $B' : X/X_0 \rightarrow Z$ by the formula $A'z = Az + X_0$, $z \in Z$, and $B'(x + X_0) = Bx$, $x \in X$, respectively: B' is well-defined and injective. Also $B'A'z = B(Az + X_0) = Tz$, and thus we have got a factorization of T through a reflexive space, but this time with B' injective. So we can suppose that B is injective. Now consider the bounded operator T_0 on X defined by $T_0 = AB$. We have for every integer $n \geq 0$ and every vector $x \in X$ the identity $T_0^{n+1}x = AT^nBx$, so that $\mathcal{O}rb(x, T_0) = A(\mathcal{O}rb(Bx, T)) \cup \{x\}$. If x is non-zero, $Bx \in Z$ is non-zero as well. Suppose that T has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace: every non-zero vector $z \in Z$ is cyclic for T , hence the linear span of the orbit $\mathcal{O}rb(Bx, T_0)$ is dense in Z for every non-zero vector $x \in X$. Since A has dense range, it follows that the linear span of the orbit $\mathcal{O}rb(x, T_0)$ is dense in X for every such x . So T_0 has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace. Exactly the same kind of argument applies if we are considering invariant closed sets instead of invariant subspaces. \square

Theorem 1.8 is a direct corollary of Proposition 6.1 and the fact that every bounded operator T on a quasi-reflexive space Z of order 1 has a unique decomposition as $\lambda I + W$, where λ is a scalar and W is a weakly compact operator on Z (see the paper [11] by Fonf, Lin and Wojtaszczyk). If T has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace, W is weakly compact and has no non-trivial invariant closed subspace either. Proposition 6.1 concludes the proof.

Remark 6.2. — As we observed in Remark 2.4 above, the operators T of Theorem 1.4 constructed on $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$ where $1 < p < +\infty$ are weakly compact, but they may - and they indeed do, as will be seen in Section 7 - have some non-trivial invariant closed subspaces. On the other hand, the operators constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.1 are

never weakly compact. This comes from the fact that, for most values of the integer d , T acts as a shift from the d^{th} copy $Z^{(d)}$ of Z onto the next copy $Z^{(d+1)}$.

6.2. Proof of Theorem 1.9. — Our aim in this section is to prove Theorem 1.9, which states that there exists a quasi-reflexive space X of order 1 whose dual X^* , which is also quasi-reflexive of order 1, supports a bounded operator T with no non-trivial invariant w^* -closed subspace.

Let us begin by recalling several well-known facts about quasi-reflexive spaces of order 1, of which we give short proofs for completeness's sake. Fact 6.3 below is a special case of a result of Civin and Yood [5].

Fact 6.3. — *Let X be a quasi-reflexive space of order 1, and M a closed subspace of X . Then*

- M is either reflexive or quasi-reflexive of order 1;
- X/M is either reflexive or quasi-reflexive of order 1.

Proof. — Let $x_0^{**} \in X^{**} \setminus X$, $\|x_0^{**}\| = 1$. Then $X^{**} = X \oplus \text{sp}[x_0^{**}]$. The bidual M^{**} of M can be isometrically identified to

$$M^{\perp\perp} = \{x^{**} \in X^{**} ; \text{ for every } x^* \in X^* \text{ such that } x^* = 0 \text{ on } M, \langle x^{**}, x^* \rangle = 0\}.$$

Suppose that M is not reflexive, and let $x_1^{**} \in M^{\perp\perp} \setminus M$: since $M = M^{\perp\perp} \cap X$, $x_1^{**} \notin X$. Let us show that $M^{\perp\perp} = M \oplus \text{sp}[x_1^{**}]$. There exists a scalar $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ and $x_1 \in X$ such that $x_1^{**} = \alpha_1 x_0^{**} + x_1$. If x^{**} is an element of $M^{\perp\perp} \setminus M$, then there exist a scalar α and a vector $x \in X$ such that $x^{**} = \alpha x_0^{**} + x$. Hence $x^{**} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1} x_1^{**} + x - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1} x_1$, and since x^{**} and x_1^{**} belong to $M^{\perp\perp}$, $x - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1} x_1$ belongs to $M^{\perp\perp} \cap X = M$. Hence $M^{\perp\perp} = M \oplus \text{sp}[x_1^{**}]$ and the first assertion is proved.

The proof of the second assertion is exactly similar, using the fact that $X^{**}/M^{\perp\perp}$ can be identified to $(X/M)^{**}$ via the application which associates $x^{**} + M^{\perp\perp} \in X^{**}/M^{\perp\perp}$ to the functional on $M^\perp = (X/M)^*$ which maps x^* onto $\langle x^{**}, x^* \rangle$. With this identification, elements of X/M correspond to functionals on M^\perp which map x^* onto $\langle x, x^* \rangle$ for some $x \in X$. Hence if $x_0^{**} \in M^{\perp\perp}$, X/M is reflexive, while if $x_0^{**} \notin M^{\perp\perp}$, X/M is quasi-reflexive of order 1. \square

Our second fact concerns duals of quasi-reflexive spaces of order 1:

Fact 6.4. — *If X is a quasi-reflexive space of order 1, so is its dual X^* .*

Proof. — Let us write again $X^{**} = X \oplus \text{sp}[x_0^{**}]$ with $x_0^{**} \in X^{**} \setminus X$ and $\|x_0^{**}\| = 1$. Let $x_0^{***} \in X^{***}$ be such that $x_0^{***} = 0$ on X and $\langle x_0^{***}, x_0^{**} \rangle = 1$. Then for any $x^{***} \in X^{***}$ we have $x^{***} = x^* + \langle x^{***}, x_0^{**} \rangle x_0^{***}$ where x^* is the restriction of x^{***} to X , i.e. an element of X^* . Obviously $x_0^{***} \notin X^*$, and thus $X^{**} = X^* \oplus \text{sp}[x_0^{***}]$, so that X^* is quasi-reflexive of order 1. \square

As a consequence of Facts 6.3 and 6.4, we obtain:

Fact 6.5. — *If X is a quasi-reflexive space of order 1, and M is a w^* -closed subspace of X^* , then M is a dual space which is either reflexive or quasi-reflexive of order 1.*

Proof. — Since M is w^* -closed, it can be isometrically identified to $(X/{}^\perp M)^*$ where

$${}^\perp M = \{x \in X ; \langle x^*, x \rangle = 0 \text{ for every } x^* \in M\}.$$

By Facts 6.3 and 6.4, $(X/{}^\perp M)^*$ is either reflexive or quasi-reflexive of order 1. \square

We finally mention an elementary result on renorming of separable Banach spaces. It can be found in any classical book on the subject, such as [7] or [10].

Fact 6.6. — *Let X be a separable Banach space. There exists an equivalent norm on X whose dual norm on X^* is strictly convex.*

We are now ready for the proof of Theorem 1.9.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. — Consider the space $X = \ell_2 \oplus J$, where J is the James space which we renorm according to Fact 6.6 in such a way that the dual norm on J^* is strictly convex. We denote by $\|\cdot\|_*$ this new norm. Then $X^* = \ell_2 \oplus J^*$ is non-reflexive, has a Schauder basis and contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 (of course X^* is isomorphic to J^*). The norm on X^* is defined by $\|x \oplus z\| = (\|x\|^2 + \|z\|_*^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for every $x \in \ell_2$ and $z \in J^*$. This norm on X^* is strictly convex. Denoting as usual by $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ the canonical basis of ℓ_2 , we have $\|g_0\| = 1$. We can apply Theorem 1.4 and get a bounded operator on X^* which satisfies Properties (P1), (P2) and (P3) for a fixed $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Then Property (P4) is satisfied too.

Our aim is to construct a non-zero invariant closed subspace L of X^* such that the operator induced by T on L has no non-trivial invariant w^* -closed subspace. For this we proceed in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 1.5, replacing the weak topology by the w^* -topology.

Consider the set \mathcal{L}_1 of non-zero w^* -closed subspaces of X^* which are T -invariant, and set $d_1 = \sup_{M \in \mathcal{L}_1} d(M, g_0)$. We have $d_1 \leq \varepsilon$. Choose $L_1 \in \mathcal{L}_1$ such that $d(L_1, g_0) \geq \frac{1}{2}d_1$. We continue then as in the proof of Theorem 1.5, and construct by induction a decreasing sequence $(L_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of w^* -closed subspaces of X^* such that if \mathcal{L}_n is the set of all non-zero w^* -closed subspaces of L_{n-1} which are invariant by T , and $d_n = \sup_{M \in \mathcal{L}_n} d(M, g_0)$, then $L_n \in \mathcal{L}_n$ is chosen in such a way that

$$d(L_n, g_0) \geq \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} d_n.$$

If, for each $n \geq 1$, $x_n^* \in L_n$ is such that

$$\|x_n^* - g_0\| \leq \frac{2^n + 1}{2^n} d_n,$$

the sequence $(x_n^*)_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded. Hence there exists a sub-sequence $(x_{n_k}^*)_{k \geq 1}$ of $(x_n^*)_{n \geq 1}$ which converges to some vector $x_0^* \in X^*$ in the w^* -topology. The same argument as in the proof of Theorem 1.5 (i.e. that $d_n \leq \varepsilon < 1$ for every $n \geq 1$) shows that x_0^* is non-zero. Let L be the smallest T -invariant w^* -closed subspace of X^* containing the vector x_0^* . By Property (P4), L is an infinite-dimensional subspace of X^* . Since, for each $n \geq 1$, $x_{n_k}^*$ belongs to L_n for sufficiently large k , the fact that L_n is w^* -closed implies that x_0^* belongs to L_n . It follows from this that $\|x_0^* - g_0\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_n = d(L, g_0) = \inf_{n \geq 1} d_n$.

It remains to show that the operator induced by T on L has no non-trivial invariant w^* -closed subspace. Suppose that $M \subseteq L$ is a non-zero w^* -closed subspace of L which is T -invariant: then, as in the proof of Theorem 1.5, $d(M, g_0) = \inf_{n \geq 1} d_n = d(L, g_0)$. Since the distance of an element to a w^* -closed subspace is always attained, there exists a vector $y_0^* \in M$ such that $\|y_0^* - g_0\| = d(M, g_0) = d(L, g_0) = \|x_0^* - g_0\|$. It follows from this that $\|\frac{x_0^* + y_0^*}{2} - g_0\| = d(L, g_0)$ as well. Now, since the norm $\|\cdot\|$ on X^* is strictly convex, we get that $x_0^* = y_0^*$. So $M = L$.

Hence we have shown that the operator induced by T on L has no non-trivial w^* -closed invariant subspace. In order to finish the proof of Theorem 1.9, we still have to show that the space L cannot be reflexive. For this we have to go back to the structure of the operator T acting on X^* . The following general statement immediately implies that the subspace L of X^* we just constructed cannot be reflexive:

Proposition 6.1. — *Let $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$, or $X = c_0 \oplus Z$, be a space satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, and let T be one of the operators on X constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.4. Then all non-zero invariant subspaces of T are non-reflexive.*

Proof of Proposition 6.1. — By Property (P4) any non-zero invariant subspace of X is of the form M_x for some non-zero vector $x \in X$. The proof of Theorem 1.4 (more precisely, equation (9) combined with Fact 3.4) shows that there exists an infinite sequence $(n_l)_{l \geq 1}$ of integers such that $d(e_{a_{n_l}}, M_x)$ tends to 0 as l tends to infinity. Since the sequence $(e_{a_{n_l}})_{l \geq 1}$ is bounded, we can, if we consider it as living in X^{**} , extract from it a w^* -convergent subsequence in X^{**} . Without loss of generality we suppose that $e_{a_{n_l}}$ tends to some element $x_1^{**} \in X^{**}$ in this w^* -topology. Now, $M_x^{\perp\perp}$ being w^* -closed in X^{**} , x_1^{**} belongs to $M_x^{\perp\perp}$. In order to prove that M_x cannot be reflexive, it suffices to prove that x_1^{**} cannot belong to X . Suppose that $x_1^{**} = x_1$ with $x_1 \in X$. The w^* -convergence of $e_{a_{n_l}}$ to x_1 in X^{**} implies that for every $j \geq 1$, $\langle z_j^*, e_{a_{n_l}} \rangle$ tends to $\langle z_j^*, x_1 \rangle$ as l tends to infinity (recall that $(z_j^*)_{j \geq 1}$ is the sequence of coordinate functionals associated to the basis $(z_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of Z). Thus, since $e_{a_{n_l}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_l} \alpha_k z_{\kappa_k} + e_0$, we get that $\langle z_j^*, x_1 \rangle = 0$ for every l not belonging to the set $\{\kappa_k ; k \geq 1\}$ while $\langle z_{\kappa_k}^*, x_1 \rangle = \alpha_k$ for every $k \geq 1$. Hence the projection of the vector x_1 onto the space Z can only be equal to the vector $\sum_{k \geq 1} \alpha_k z_{\kappa_k}$. But this contradicts the fact that the series $\sum_{k \geq 1} \alpha_k z_{\kappa_k}$ does not converge in Z . Hence x_1^{**} does not belong to M_x , and M_x is non-reflexive. \square

Thus Proposition 6.1 completes the proof of Theorem 1.9. \square

7. Final remarks and comments

We finish this paper with several remarks concerning the structure of the Read's type operators constructed here.

7.1. Read's type operators are never adjoints. — An argument similar to the one employed in the proof of Fact 6.1 (and also to the one used by Schlumprecht and Troitsky in [25] to show that the operators of [22] are never adjoints of operators on a predual of ℓ_1) shows that:

Proposition 7.1. — *The operators constructed in the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.1 can never be adjoints of operators on some predual of the space X .*

Proof. — Indeed suppose that $X = Y^*$ is a dual space satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, and let T be one of the operators constructed in the proof. Suppose that T is the adjoint of some operator S on Y . Then T is w^* - w^* continuous on X . Consider the bounded sequence $(e_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ of vectors in X , and let $x_0 \in X$ be one of its w^* -limit points. Then, since T is w^* - w^* continuous, Tx_0 is a w^* -limit point of the sequence $(Te_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$. But $Te_{a_n} = e_{a_n+1}$ tends to zero in norm as n tends to infinity, so that necessarily $Tx_0 = 0$. Applying Property (P4) to the invariant subspace M_{x_0} (see Proposition 3.12), we infer that $x_0 = 0$, i.e. that any w^* -limit point of the sequence $(e_{a_n})_{n \geq 1}$ must be zero. This stands in contradiction with the fact that $\langle e_0^*, e_{a_n} \rangle = 1$ for each $n \geq 1$. The argument is exactly the same for the operators constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.1, except that one now considers w^* -limit points of the sequence $(e_{na_n})_{n \geq 1}$. \square

7.2. Invariant subspaces of the operators obtained in Theorem 1.4. — One might wonder whether the operators constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.4 for p in the reflexive range $1 < p < +\infty$ have non-trivial invariant subspaces or not. It is indeed the case:

Proposition 7.2. — *Let $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$, $1 < p < +\infty$, be a space satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, and let T be one of the operators on X constructed in the proof. Provided the quantities $\xi_n \ll a_n \ll b_n \ll c_{1,n} \ll c_{2,n} \ll \dots \ll c_{k_n,n} \ll \xi_{n+1}$ are sufficiently large, the operator T has a non-trivial invariant closed subspace.*

The proof of Proposition 7.2 builds on an argument employed in [13] to show that the Read's type operators on the Hilbert space constructed in [12] do have non-trivial invariant subspaces. It relies on the Lomonosov inequality of [19], which states the following:

Let X be a complex separable Banach space, and let \mathcal{A} be a weakly closed sub-algebra of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ with $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{B}(X)$. Then there exist two non-zero vectors $x^{**} \in X^{**}$ and $x^* \in X^*$ such that for every $A \in \mathcal{A}$,

$$|\langle x^{**}, A^* x^* \rangle| \leq \|A\|_e,$$

where $\|A\|_e$ denotes the essential norm of A , i.e. the distance of A to the space of compact operators on X .

In particular, if T is an adjoint operator on a complex dual space, and T is a compact perturbation of a power-bounded operator, then T has a non-trivial invariant closed subset.

The operators constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.4 on $X = \ell_p \oplus Z$ for $1 < p < +\infty$ are indeed compact perturbations of a power bounded operator (this was observed in Remark 2.3), but, as seen in Section 7.1 above, they are never adjoint operators. So one needs to be a bit more subtle in the argument. Moreover, Lomonosov's result [19] as stated above applies only to the complex case. When the space X is real, one has to extract from the proof of [19, Th. 1] a statement which applies to both real and complex spaces, and which will be sufficient for the proof of Proposition 7.2.

Proof of Proposition 7.2. — The operator T is of the form described in Proposition 2.2: it can be written as $T = S + K$, where $S = S_0 \oplus 0$ acts on $\ell_p \oplus Z$, S_0 is a forward weighted shift on ℓ_p and $Kx = \sum_{j \geq 0} f_j^*(x)u_j$ for some sequence $(u_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of vectors of X with

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} (1 + \|f_j^*\|) \|u_j\| < +\infty.$$

It is possible to require that the stronger condition

$$(36) \quad \sum_{j \geq 0} (1 + \|f_j^*\|^p) \|u_j\|^{\min(\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q})} < +\infty$$

holds true, where q defined by the equation $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ is the conjugate exponent of p . Moreover, we have seen in Remark 2.3 that $u_j = 0$ if and only if j does not belong to the set \tilde{J} . Recall that the set \tilde{J} consists of all points in the (a)-working intervals, plus all right endpoints of either working or lay-off intervals. Thus if j does not belong to \tilde{J} , $f_j = g_{\sigma(j)}$ and $f_{j+1} = g_{\sigma(j+1)} = g_{\sigma(j)+1}$ are consecutive elements of the basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of ℓ_p . Hence $Tf_j = w_j f_{j+1}$ for every $j \notin \tilde{J}$, and for every $x \in \ell_p \oplus Z$ we have

$$Tx = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) u_j.$$

Consider the operators $A : \ell_p \oplus Z \longrightarrow \ell_p$ and $B : \ell_p \longrightarrow \ell_p \oplus Z$ defined by

$$Ax = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) g_j + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) \|u_j\|^{\frac{1}{p}} g_j \quad \text{for } x \in \ell_p \oplus Z$$

and

$$By = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_j \quad \text{for } y \in \ell_p$$

where $(g_j^*)_{j \geq 0}$ is the sequence of canonical functionals with respect to the canonical basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of ℓ_p . Observe that since u_j is non-zero for every $j \in \tilde{J}$, it makes sense to write $\|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}}$ in the definition of B . The key lemma is now the following:

Lemma 7.3. — *The operators $A : \ell_p \oplus Z \longrightarrow \ell_p$ and $B : \ell_p \longrightarrow \ell_p \oplus Z$ factor T through the space ℓ_p : we have $T = BA$. Moreover, A has dense range and the kernel of B is contained in the closed linear subspace of ℓ_p spanned by the vectors g_0 and g_{a_n-1}, g_{a_n} for $n \geq 1$.*

Proof of Lemma 7.3. — We have

$$\|Ax\| = \left(\sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} |f_j^*(x)|^p + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} |f_j^*(x)|^p \|u_j\| \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|x\| \left(1 + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} \|f_j^*\|^p \|u_j\| \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

since for $j \notin \tilde{J}$, $f_j^*(x)$ is equal to the $\sigma(j)$ -th coordinate in the basis $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ of the projection of x onto ℓ_p . Thus by (36), A is a bounded operator on $\ell_p \oplus Z$. Observe already that the

range of A is dense in ℓ_p . Then, using the triangle inequality plus the Hölder inequality, we get that

$$\|By\| \leq \left\| \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} \right\| + \left(\sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} |g_j^*(y)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} \|u_j\|^{q(1-\frac{1}{p})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

Recall now that for $j \notin \tilde{J}$, $f_{j+1} = g_{\sigma(j+1)}$. Hence

$$\left\| \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} \right\| = \left(\sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} |g_j^*(y)|^p w_j^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Thus, using the fact that $0 < w_j \leq 2$, we obtain that for all $y \in \ell_p$

$$\|By\| \leq \|y\| \left(2 + \left(\sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} \|u_j\| \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right).$$

Hence B is also a bounded operator on ℓ_p by (36). We have for any $x \in \ell_p \oplus Z$

$$BAx = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} f_j^*(x) \|u_j\|^{\frac{1}{p}} \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_j = Tx,$$

and thus we have shown that T can be factorized through the reflexive space ℓ_p , thanks to the operators A and B . It remains to prove the statement about the kernel of B , and this is the most technical part of the proof.

Suppose that $y \in \ell_p$ is such that $\|y\| = 1$ and

$$(37) \quad By = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_j = 0.$$

Let $I = [1, +\infty[\setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \{a_n - 1, a_n\}$. Our first goal is to show that if j belongs to I , then $g_j^*(y) = 0$. Recall that for every $j \in \tilde{J}$, u_j is defined as $u_j = Tf_j$, and that $\tilde{J} = J_a \cup J_b^- \cup J_b^+ \cup J_c^- \cup J_c^+$, where

$$J_a = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} [a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1) - 1, a_n],$$

$$J_b^- = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{r(b_n + 1) - 1 ; r \in [1, a_n]\}, \quad J_b^+ = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{rb_n + a_n ; r \in [1, a_n]\}$$

and

$$J_c^- = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} - 1 ; s_1, \dots, s_{k_n} \in [0, h_n], |s| \geq 1\},$$

$$J_c^+ = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n ; s_1, \dots, s_{k_n} \in [0, h_n], |s| \geq 1\}.$$

For each $n \geq 1$ denote by $\mathcal{S}_n(y)$ the sum

$$(38) \quad \mathcal{S}_n(y) = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}, j \leq \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}, j \leq \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_j$$

and by $\mathcal{R}_n(y)$ the remainder term

$$(39) \quad \mathcal{R}_n(y) = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}, j > \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}, j > \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_j.$$

Let also I_n be the set $[0, \xi_{n+1}] \cap I$. Let us first look at the quantities $\pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$ and $\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$, where π_{I_n} denotes the canonical projection on the linear span of the vectors f_j , $j \leq \xi_{n+1}$ and $j \in I_n$: there are two ways in which a vector f_j , $j \leq \xi_{n+1}$, can appear in the projection of $\mathcal{R}_n(y)$ onto the first $\xi_{n+1} + 1$ coordinates:

Case a: if $j = a_m - 1$ for some $m \geq n + 1$, then:

– if $\kappa_m = \kappa_{m-1} + 1$, we have $u_{a_m-1} = T f_{a_m-1} = \lambda_{a_m-1} e_{a_m}$ and

$$\pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(u_{a_m-1}) = \lambda_{a_m-1} (f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k f_{a_k}).$$

– if $\kappa_m > \kappa_{m-1} + 1$, we have $u_{a_m-1} = T f_{a_m-1} = \frac{1}{a_m^2} e_{a_m}$ and

$$\pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(u_{a_m-1}) = \frac{1}{a_m^2} (f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k f_{a_k}).$$

In these two situations $\pi_{I_n}(u_{a_m-1})$ belongs to the linear span of the vectors f_{a_0}, \dots, f_{a_n} , and so $\pi_{I_n}(u_{a_m-1}) = 0$ for each $m \geq n + 1$.

Case b: if $j \in J_c^- \cap [\xi_m + 1, \xi_{m+1}]$ for some $m \geq n + 1$, then $j = s_1 c_{1,m} + \dots + s_t c_{t,m} - 1$ where $t \in [1, k_m]$ is the largest integer such that $s_t \geq 1$, and s_1, \dots, s_t belong to $[0, h_m]$. In this case

$$u_j = \lambda_j \frac{\gamma_m}{4^{1-|s|}} f_{j+1} + p_{t,m}(T) e_{j-c_{t,m}}.$$

One sees in this expression that the term $\lambda_j p_{t,m}(T) e_{j-c_{t,m}}$ can contribute something to both $\pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$ and $\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$.

Inspection of the expressions of u_j for $j > \xi_{n+1}$ in all the other situations show that these are the only cases where $\pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(u_j)$ can be non-zero. So

$$(40) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(\mathcal{R}_n(y)) &= \sum_{m \geq n+1} g_{a_m-1}^*(y) \|u_{a_m-1}\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} \pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(u_{a_m-1}) \\ &+ \sum_{j \in J_c^-, j > \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} \pi_{[0, \xi_{n+1}]}(u_j) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(41) \quad \pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y)) = \sum_{j \in J_c^-, j > \xi_{n+1}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} \pi_{I_n}(u_j).$$

If at each step m of the construction of the operator T the quantities $c_{1,m} \ll \dots \ll c_{k_m,m} \ll \xi_{m+1}$ are chosen sufficiently large with respect to each other, we can ensure that for every $j \in J_c^- \cap [\xi_m + 1, \xi_{m+1}]$, $\|u_j\| < \tau_m$, where τ_m can be chosen as small as we wish. So

$$\|\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))\| \leq \|\pi_{I_n}\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} \sum_{j \in J_c^- \cap [\xi_m + 1, \xi_{m+1}]} \|u_j\|^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \|\pi_{I_n}\| \sum_{m \geq n+1} h_m k_m \tau_m^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

The outcome of this is that if, after step n of the construction is completed, we fix a number ρ_{n+1} as small as we wish, we can carry out the construction after step n in such a way that $\|\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))\| < \rho_{n+1}$. So we have for each $n \geq 1$

$$(42) \quad 0 = \pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{S}_n(y)) + \pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y)) \quad \text{with} \quad \|\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))\| < \rho_{n+1}.$$

We now aim to prove the following

Claim 7.4. — *For every $j \in I_n$ there exists a positive constant $C_{j,n}$, depending only on the construction until step n , such that*

$$(43) \quad |g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,n} \rho_{n+1}.$$

Proof of Claim 7.4. — In order to prove this claim, we need to understand how a vector f_j for $j \in \tilde{J}$ and $j \in [\xi_m + 1, \xi_{m+1}]$ for some $m \in [0, n]$, may appear in the expression of $\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{S}_n(y)) + \pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$. We address this question for $m = n$ first, and consider separately different cases.

Case 1: if $j \in J_c^+$ with $\xi_n + 1 \leq j \leq \xi_{n+1}$, then $j = s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n$ with $|s| \geq 1$ and $s_1, \dots, s_{k_n} \in [0, h_n]$. Consider first integers of the form $j = s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + h_n c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n$. Then

$$(44) \quad u_j = \frac{\gamma_n}{4^{1-|s|}} f_{j+1} + p_{k_n,n}(T) e_{j-c_{k_n,n}+1}.$$

The only place where the vector f_{j+1} appears in the expression (38) of $\mathcal{S}_n(y)$ is in the formula above for u_j . Hence

$$g_j^*(y) \frac{\gamma_n}{4^{1-|s|}} \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} = -f_{j+1}^*(\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y)))$$

so that

$$|g_j^*(y)| \leq \frac{4^{1-|s|}}{\gamma_n} \|u_j\|^{\frac{1}{p}} \rho_{n+1}.$$

Setting $C_{j,n} = \frac{4^{1-|s|}}{\gamma_n} \|u_j\|^{\frac{1}{p}}$, we observe that $C_{j,n}$ depends only on the construction until step n , and so (43) is proved for this j .

If we go down one step and consider integers $j = s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + (h_n - 1) c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n$, then we see that the vector f_{j+1} may appear in the expression of $\mathcal{S}_n(y)$ in two ways: first, as coming from u_j just as above, and, second, as coming from the expression (44) of $u_{j+c_{k_n,n}}$. Indeed, $p_{k_n,n}(T) e_{j+1}$ may have a non-zero component on the vector f_{j+1} . So $f_{j+1}^*(\mathcal{S}_n(y))$ is equal to

$$g_j^*(y) \frac{\gamma_n}{4^{1-|s|}} \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} + g_{j+c_{k_n,n}}^*(y) \frac{\gamma_n}{4^{1-|s|}} \|u_{j+c_{k_n,n}}\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} f_{j+1}^*(p_{k_n,n}(T) e_{j+1})$$

and also to

$$-f_{j+1}^*(\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))).$$

Since we have proved already that $|g_{j+c_{k_n,n}}^*(y)| < C_{j+c_{k_n,n},n} \rho_{n+1}$, we eventually obtain that $|g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,n} \rho_{n+1}$.

We now can go down the lattice of (c)-working intervals in the same way, and obtain the estimate (43) for every integer $j = s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n} c_{k_n,n} + \nu_n$ with $s_{k_n} \geq 1$, then for every $j = s_1 c_{1,n} + \dots + s_{k_n-1} c_{k_n-1,n} + \nu_n$ with $s_{k_n-1} \geq 1$, etc. until we get it for every $j \in J_c^+ \cap [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$. The proof is exactly the same for $j \in J_c^- \cap [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$.

Case 2: The case of (b)-intervals is dealt with in exactly the same fashion, considering first the index $j = a_n b_n + a_n$. There are several contributions to the vector f_{j+1} : one coming from u_j , some others coming from the (c)-intervals above, and a last one coming from the quantity $\pi_{I_n}(\mathcal{R}_n(y))$. The terms coming from the (c)-intervals are controlled thanks to the study of Case 1 above, and the norm of the last contribution is estimated as usual by ρ_{n+1} . So we get that $|g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,n} \rho_{n+1}$ for $j = a_n b_n + a_n$. Then we go down the (b)-intervals to obtain a similar inequality for every j of the form $j = r a_n + b_n$, $r \in [1, a_n]$. Then we treat (in decreasing order again) the indices $j = r b_n - 1$ for $r \in [1, a_n]$, and this proves (43) for every $j \in J_b \cap [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$.

Case 3: It remains to deal with indices $j \in J_a \cap [\xi_n + 1, \xi_{n+1}]$. Consider first indices $j \in [a_n - (\kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1} - 1) - 1, a_n - 1]$.

– suppose that $\kappa_n > \kappa_{n-1} + 1$. If $j = a_n - k$, $k \in [2, \kappa_n - \kappa_{n-1}]$, then the same argument as above shows that $|g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,n} \rho_{n+1}$. If $j = a_n - 1$, then $u_{a_n-1} = T f_{a_n-1} = \frac{1}{a_n^2} e_{a_n}$ belongs to the linear span of the vectors $f_{a_0}, f_{a_1}, \dots, f_{a_n}$.

– suppose that $\kappa_n = \kappa_{n-1} + 1$. Then $j = a_n - 1$, and $u_{a_n-1} = \lambda_{a_n-1} e_{a_n}$ belongs to the linear span of the vectors $f_{a_0}, f_{a_1}, \dots, f_{a_n}$.

Lastly if $j = a_n$, then in both cases we have

$$u_{a_n} = T f_{a_n} = \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_{a_n+1}} f_{a_n+1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{a_n-1+1}} f_{a_n-1+1} \right)$$

so that u_{a_n} belongs to the linear span of the vectors f_{a_n-1+1} and f_{a_n+1} .

Putting together all these cases, we see that we have proved that if j belongs to \tilde{J} and $\xi_n + 1 \leq j \leq \xi_{n+1}$, then except in the cases where $j = a_n - 1$ and $j = a_n$ there exists a constant $C_{j,n}$ depending only on the construction until step n such that $|g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,n} \rho_{n+1}$. In the cases where $j = a_n - 1$ or $j = a_n$, u_j belongs to the linear span of the vectors $f_{a_0}, f_{a_1}, \dots, f_{a_{n-1}}, f_{a_{n-1}+1}, f_{a_n}, f_{a_n+1}$.

We now apply exactly the same procedure at steps $n - 1$, then at step $n - 2$, etc. in order to obtain that for each $0 \leq m \leq n - 1$,

$$|g_j^*(y)| < C_{j,m} \rho_{n+1} \quad \text{for every } j \in \tilde{J} \cap [\xi_m + 1, \xi_{m+1}] \setminus \{a_m - 1, a_m\},$$

and that u_j belongs to the linear span of the vectors $f_{a_0}, f_{a_1}, f_{a_1+1}, \dots, f_{a_n}, f_{a_n+1}$ for every $j \in \bigcup_{0 \leq m \leq n} \{a_m - 1, a_m\}$. This proves the Claim. \square

Setting C_n to be the supremum of all these quantities $C_{j,m}$ for $0 \leq m \leq n$, we have eventually obtained that

$$(45) \quad |g_j^*(y)| < C_n \rho_{n+1} \quad \text{for every } j \in I_n.$$

Let us now consider a fixed integer $j \in I$. For each n sufficiently large (45) holds true, where the constant C_n depends only on the construction until step n while ρ_{n+1} is chosen after the construction at step n is completed. So we can for each $n \geq 1$ choose ρ_{n+1} so small that $C_n \rho_{n+1} < 2^{-n}$. Making n tend to infinity in (45) yields that

$$g_j^*(y) = 0 \quad \text{for every } j \in \tilde{J} \setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \{a_n - 1, a_n\}.$$

Equation (37) can hence be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j f_{j+1} &+ \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(g_{a_n-1}^*(y) \|u_{a_n-1}\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_{a_n-1} + g_{a_n}^*(y) \|u_{a_n}\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_{a_n} \right) \\ &+ g_0^*(y) \|u_0\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} u_0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The second sum as well as the third term in this expression belong to the closed linear span of the vectors f_{a_n} and f_{a_n+1} for $n \geq 0$. Also, if j does not belong to \tilde{J} , $j+1$ cannot be equal to a_n or a_n+1 for some $n \geq 1$, nor to 0. It follows that $g_j^*(y) = 0$ for every $j \notin \tilde{J}$. Putting things together, we see that we have proved that $g_j^*(y) = 0$ for every $j \geq 0$ not belonging to the set $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} \{a_n - 1, a_n\}$. This finishes the proof of Lemma 7.3. \square

We now go back to the proof of Proposition 7.2. Consider, as in the proof of Theorem 1.8, the operator $T_0 = AB$ acting on ℓ_p . For every $y \in \ell_p$ we have

$$T_0 y = \sum_{j \notin \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) w_j A f_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} g_j^*(y) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} A u_j.$$

If both j and $j+1$ do not belong to \tilde{J} , then $A f_{j+1} = g_{j+1}$. If j does not belong to \tilde{J} but $j+1$ does, then $A f_{j+1} = \|u_{j+1}\|^{\frac{1}{p}} g_{j+1}$. It follows that

$$T_0 y = \sum_{\{j; j, j+1 \notin \tilde{J}\}} g_j^*(y) w_j g_{j+1} + \sum_{\{j; j \notin \tilde{J}, j+1 \in \tilde{J}\}} g_j^*(y) w_j \|u_{j+1}\|^{\frac{1}{p}} g_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} g_j^*(x) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} A u_j$$

i.e. that $T_0 = S_1 + K_1$ where S_1 and K_1 are operators on ℓ_p defined as

$$S_1 y = \sum_{\{j; j, j+1 \notin \tilde{J}\}} g_j^*(y) w_j g_{j+1}$$

and

$$K_1 y = \sum_{\{j; j \notin \tilde{J}, j+1 \in \tilde{J}\}} g_j^*(y) w_j \|u_{j+1}\|^{\frac{1}{p}} g_{j+1} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} g_j^*(x) \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} A u_j.$$

Then the operator K_1 is easily seen to be nuclear, as

$$\sum_{\{j; j \notin \tilde{J}, j+1 \in \tilde{J}\}} w_j \|u_{j+1}\|^{\frac{1}{p}} + \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} \|u_j\|^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|A u_j\| \leq \max(2, \|A\|) \sum_{j \in \tilde{J}} \|u_j\|^{\min(\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q})} < +\infty$$

by (36). The operator S_1 is a forward weighted shift on ℓ_p , which we can further decompose as in Remark 2.3 as the sum of a contraction and a compact operator: setting

$$S_2 y = \sum_{\{j; j, j+1 \notin \tilde{J}\}} g_j^*(y) g_{j+1}$$

and

$$K_2 y = \sum_{\{j; j, j+1 \notin \tilde{J}\}} (w_j - 1) g_j^*(y) g_{j+1} + K_1 y$$

we have $T_0 = S_2 + K_2$, where S_2 is a contraction on ℓ_p and K_2 is a compact operator.

Denote by E_0 the kernel of B , and by E the quotient space ℓ_p/E_0 . Let $\bar{A}: \ell_p \oplus Z \rightarrow E$ and $\bar{B}: \ell_p \rightarrow E \oplus Z$ be the operators defined by $\bar{A}x = Ax + E_0$ for every $x \in \ell_p \oplus Z$, and $\bar{B}(y + E_0) = By$ for every $y \in \ell_p$. Obviously $T = \bar{B}\bar{A}$, and $\bar{T}_0 = \bar{A}\bar{B}$ is a bounded operator on E . Lemma 7.3 now implies that E_0 is invariant by the operator S_2 . Indeed,

if y belongs to E_0 , then $g_j^*(y) = 0$ for every j not belonging to the set $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} \{a_n - 1, a_n\}$. So in particular $g_j^*(y) = 0$ for every j such that j and $j + 1$ do not belong to \tilde{J} . Thus $S_2 y = 0$. In particular $S_2(E_0) \subseteq E_0$, and it makes sense to define $\overline{S}_2 : E \rightarrow E$ by setting $\overline{S}_2(y + E_0) = S_2 y + E_0$ for $y \in \ell_p$. Hence \overline{T}_0 can be decomposed as $\overline{T}_0 = \overline{S}_2 + \overline{K}_2$, where \overline{S}_2 is a contraction of E and \overline{K}_2 is a compact operator on E . So $\|\overline{T}_0^n\| \leq 1$ for every $n \geq 1$.

If the space X is complex, E is a complex reflexive Banach space and we can apply the Lomonosov inequality to the weakly closed sub-algebra of $\mathcal{B}(E^*)$ generated by \overline{T}_0^* : there exist two non-zero vectors $e \in E$ and $e^* \in E^*$ such that $|\langle e^*, \overline{T}_0^{*n} e \rangle| \leq \|\overline{T}_0^{*n}\| \leq 1$ for every $n \geq 1$. So the closure of the orbit of the vector $e \in E$ under the action of \overline{T}_0 is a non-trivial invariant closed subset of \overline{T}_0 . Since \overline{A} has dense range and \overline{B} is injective, the same reasoning as in the proof of Theorem 1.8 implies then that T itself has a non-trivial invariant closed subset, which is an invariant subspace by Property (P1). Proposition 7.2 is hence proved in the complex case.

If X is a real Banach space, we need to go back to the proof of Theorem 1 in [19] in order to show that \overline{T}_0 has a non-trivial invariant closed subset in E . It is not difficult to see that Lemma 1 – 6 as well as the main part of Lemma 8 of [19] hold true in the real case as well, so that we have the following result:

Theorem 7.5. — *Let X be a real or complex separable Banach space, and let \mathcal{A} be a uniformly closed subalgebra of $\mathcal{B}(X)$. Then we have the following alternative: either*

(A1) *there exist two non-zero vectors $x^* \in X^*$ and $x^{**} \in X^{**}$ such that*

$$|\langle x^{**}, A^* x^* \rangle| \leq \|A\|_e \quad \text{for every } A \in \mathcal{A}$$

or

(A2) *the set $\{A^* x^* ; A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is dense in X^* for every non-zero vector $x^* \in X^*$, and in this case there exist an operator $A_0 \in \mathcal{A}$, different from the identity operator, such that 1 is an eigenvalue of A_0^* .*

Let \mathcal{A} be the uniformly closed sub-algebra of $\mathcal{B}(E^*)$ generated by the operator \overline{T}_0^* . If (A1) of Theorem 7.5 above holds true, then we know that \overline{T}_0 has a non-trivial invariant closed subset in E , and we are done. So suppose that (A2) is true: since E is reflexive, there exist an operator $A_0 \in \mathcal{B}(E^*)$ and a non-zero vector $x_0 \in E$ such that A_0 is not the identity operator and $A_0^* x_0 = x_0$. Since \mathcal{A} is commutative, we have $A^* x_0 = A^* A_0^* x_0 = A_0^* A^* x_0$ for every $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Assumption (A2) implies that the set $\{A^* x_0 ; A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is dense in E , so $A_0 = I$ which is impossible. So (A2) cannot hold, and (A1) is true. This proves Proposition 7.2 in the real case. \square

7.3. Invariant subspaces of the operators obtained in Theorem 1.9. — We finish this section by showing that the operator constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.9 has non-trivial invariant subspaces too:

Proposition 7.6. — *Let T be the operator defined on a closed subspace L of $\ell_2 \oplus J^*$ constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.9. Then T has a non-trivial invariant subspace.*

Proof. — The operator T is induced by an operator T_1 acting on $\ell_2 \oplus J^*$ on one of its invariant subspaces L , where T_1 is one of the operators on $\ell_2 \oplus J^*$ given by Theorem 1.4

for some $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. The proof of Proposition 7.2 above, plus the observation that the space $E = \ell_2/E_0$ is isometric to ℓ_2 in this case, show that T_1 can be factorized through the space ℓ_2 in the following way: there exist $\overline{A}_1 : \ell_2 \oplus J^* \rightarrow \ell_2$ with dense range and $\overline{B}_1 : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2 \oplus J^*$ injective such that $T_1 = \overline{B}_1 \overline{A}_1$. Let us now define H to be the closure in ℓ_2 of the linear space $\overline{A}_1(L)$. Then H is a Hilbert space, and since L is T -invariant the operator \overline{B}_1 maps H into L . It follows that the operator $\overline{T}_0 = \overline{A}_1 \overline{B}_1$ defined on ℓ_2 leaves H invariant. Moreover, we have seen in the proof of Proposition 7.2 that \overline{T}_0 could be written as $\overline{T}_0 = \overline{S}_2 + \overline{K}_2$, where $\|\overline{S}_2\| \leq 1$ and \overline{K}_2 is a compact operator on ℓ_2 . Let \overline{T}_2 be the operator induced by \overline{T}_0 on H . If i_H denotes the canonical injection of H into ℓ_2 and P_H denotes the orthogonal projection of ℓ_2 onto H , then $\overline{T}_2 = P_H \overline{S}_2 i_H + P_H \overline{K}_2 i_H$, and $P_H \overline{S}_2 i_H$ is again a contraction on H while $P_H \overline{K}_2 i_H$ is compact. Proceeding in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 7.2, we see that \overline{T}_2 has a non-trivial invariant closed subset. Hence we obtain that T itself acting on L has a non-trivial invariant closed subset. This set is a subspace by Property (P1), and we are done. \square

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